The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1897. NO. 29

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed. No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34. Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5 25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

The presbytery of Huntingdon convened Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst., at Bellwood. The retiring moderator, Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., was detained on account of death in his congregation and could not be present at the time appointed to preach the opening sermon. Rev. R. M. Campbell, in the absence of the regular moderator, took the chair and it was decided to constitute the presbytery with prayer and afterwards effect an organization. Rev. Henry F. Eeans, of Philipsburg, was elected moderator by acclamation.

Rev. A. J. Weisley, of Tyrone, was elected temporary clerk. Rev. J. C. Oliver, of Latrobe, and a member of the presbytery of Blairsville, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The letter of Rev. W. C. McBeth, of the presbytery of Erie, was read and, after the usual examination, he was received as a member of the presbytery.

Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., made the report for the committee on arrangements.

The rule requiring the opening of presbytery with a sermon by the retiring moderator was suspended and it was decided to hear a sermon by Rev. George A. Joplin, of Hollidaysburg, who appears before the presbytery for ordination. Mr. Joplin is a graduate of Centre college, Kentucky. The sermon was listened to attentively and indicated soundness in the faith.

Mr. Joplin was then examined by the proper committees on the subjects of experimental religion, motives for seeking the gospel ministry, theology, church history and sacraments, in which he acquitted himself creditably.

Mr. Isenberg, a member of the church of Huntingdon and a student of Lafayette college, was examined on experimental religion and taken under the care of the presbytery. The report of those who have been appointed supplies and also reports of committees on installation were approved.

Dr. J. H. Mathers was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Landis as one of the members of the board of trustees of the presbytery.

Dr. D. K. Freeman read the report for the committee on the centennial volume of Huntingdon pres bytery. This report showed a considerable indebtedness, but also a large number of volumes yet to be sold. The various items of expense were read, one of which evoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Wray read the list of delegates and their places of entertainment.

The paper which called for the appointment of a committee to investigate the financial standing of the churches of the presbytery and which was laid on the table at the last meeting, was allowed to lie on the table until some future time.

The moderator appointed the following committees:

Bills and Overtures—Revs. W. H. Schuyler, A. J. Weisley, R. M. Campbell; Elders S. T. Knox, William A. Brown.

Judicial—Revs. A. H. Parker, H. H. Stiles, L. M. Lewis; Elders Reuben Coldwell, L. G. Dom.

Sessional Records—Revs. H. N. Campbell, S. T. Lewis, J. M. Waddell, D. E. Hepler; Elders T. A. Prideaux, C. A. Anderson, James H. Brown.

Minutes of General Assembly—Revs. Dr. J. H. Mathers, H. H. Henry; Elder Dr. Ross.

Narrative—Revs. S. T. Lewis, D. L. Jones; Elder J. F. Ellsworth.

Leave of Absence—Revs. A. N. Raven, C. C. Adams; Elder P. L. Wolfe.

Finance—Elders J. C. Weaver, Henry Hudson, Colonel Samuel McCamant.

Death of Rev. Noah A. McDonald—Revs. D. H. Barron, D. H. Campbell; Elder Samuel Hatfield.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellwood, was introduced to the presbytery and invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Rev. J. M. Waddell reported for the committee appointed to organize a church of Pine Grove mission. On May 27 a church was organized named Pine Grove Bethel. There were ninety-seven members received from the Clearfield church and four from Curwensville.

Bev. J. M. Waddell reported that but eleven members were found at Woodland and they recommended that the church be dissolved, the two elders to dismiss the members to the churches of their own choice and the elders be dismissed at next meeting of presbytery. The report was adopted.

A request from the Sherman's Valley church asking the presbytery to join with the Carlisle presbytery in asking the synod to set over the part of the presbytery of Carlisle which includes the Wells Valley church into the Huntingdon presbytery, was read and discussed. It appeared that the Sherman's Valley church has almost absorbed the Wells Valley church.

The hour having arrived for the missionary sermon, Rev. H. H. Stiles and Rev. L. L. Houghawaut conducted the services preparatory to the sermon.

After the sermon the usual collection for missions was taken up. Twenty-two dollars and twenty-nine cents was the amount of the collection.

The presbytery proceeded to ordain Rev. George A. Joplin. Rev. D. H. Barron delivered the charge and made the ordination prayer.

WEDNESDAY SESSIONS.

The morning session of the presbytery was opened by a half hour's devotional service, after which the minutes of Tuesday's sessions were read, and after some corrections, were approved. The first order of the day was the election of commissioners to the synod of Pennsylvania, which meets in two weeks at Chambersburg, Pa.

The following persons were nominated for ministerial commissioners: Revs. R. M. Campbell, A. H. Parker, H. F. Means, A. N. Raven, Willham Laurie, E. H. Mateer, D. E. Craighead, H. G. Finney, J. F. Diener, J. M. Waddell, W. O. Wright, H. N. Campbell, D. K. Freeman, R. F. Wilson, T. S. Armentrout, L. M. Lewis, D. H. Campbell and W. C. Kuhn.

The following names were presented for lay commissioners: M. W. Thompson, J. M. Woods, Judge A. O. Furst, A. C. Shand, Andrew Shearer, Charles E. Murray, S. P. Wishart, J. N. McCord, G. M. Creswell, J. A. Hunter, William Roberts, W. P. Irvin, W. VanOrmer, Crawford Irwin, M. D., T. A. Appleby, J. M. Fleming, A. B. Cummings, J. L. Barton, S. T. Knox.

Quite a discussion took place concerning the work at Robertsdale. This was carried on by Rev. Mr. Finney, jr., Rev. W. H. Schuyley, Ph. D., Rev. A. N. Raven, Drs. Freeman and Mathers and others. The matter was finally left in the hands of the committee on presbyterial missions. It is likely that Evangelist Currie will take charge of the work there.

The time having arrived for the sermon, Rev. D. H. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Hepler assisted in the services preparatory to the sermon. Rev. W. H. Schuyler chose as his text, Luke iv: 18-19, also seventh chapter twenty-second verse, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me," etc.

Rev. D. E. Craighead read the formal report for the committee on the organization of a church at Pine Grove mission.

The election of ministerial commissioners resulted as follows: H. G. Finney 44, H. F. Means 43, R. M. Campbell 42, A. H. Parker 42, Dr. Laurie 39, E. H. Mateer 39, D. H. Campbell 29, D. K. Freeman 27, A. N. Raven 26, D. E. Craighead 25, R. F. Wilson 24, H. N. Campbell 24, L. M. Lewis 23, J. M. Waddell 22, J. F. Diener 21, T. S. Armentrout 20, W. O. Wright 18, W. C. Kuhn 14.

The following is the result of the election for lay commissioners:

Delegates—J. M. Woods, A. O. Furst, M. W. Thompson, L. P. Wishard, Charles E. Murray, Andrew Shearer, S. T. Knox, J. N. McCord, C. Irwin, M. D.

Rev. C. H. Mateer made report for the board of Education.

Rev. R. M. Campbell read the report of the committee on public morals and Sabbath observance.

Rev. J. H. Mathers reported for the committee appointed to audit the account of the committee on the centennial memorial volume, stating that they had examined the account and as there were no vouchers presented there was really nothing to audit.

Rev. J. C. Kelly reported for committee on home missions, stating that the contributions amounted to more than $5,000, a slight advance on last year's gifts, but less than the average of the past five years.

A paper protesting against the desecration of the Lord's day by the running of trains to Gettysburg, etc., was adopted.

Rev. H. H. Henry called attention to an overture of the general assembly on church temporalities; also, to one on Sabbath observance; also, to the commendation of the action of the National Editorial association which commits it to the exclusion of impure literature from the columns of their papers; also, to the action which requires two offerings per year for foreign missions.

Rev. A. H. Parker reported for the judicial committee that the case under their notice be postponed until next meeting. The license of Horace Currie was renewed for one year. Rev. H. N. Campbell reported for the committee on sessional records.

Rev. S. S. Bergen made report for the committee on church erection.

Mr. Weaver presensed the report for the committee on finance, which showed that the assessment remained the same except in the case of a few churches, where the assessment was reduced.

Rev. R. F. Wilson reported from the committee on centennial memorial volume. There is an indebtedness of over $800, and there are more than 700 volumes yet to disposed of. The report of the committee was adopted.

Rev. H. H. Henry reported for the committee on Young People's societies. Fifty-nine societies are reported with 2,765 membership.

At the evening session Rev. D. H. Campbell made report for the committee on Sunday schools.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler reported for board of freedmen. Fifty-four churches have made contributions to the amount of $983. This is $143 more than last year and $77 less than the average for the last five years.

Rev. J. H. Mathers reported for the committee on supplies.

Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D. was appointed to preach in the Juniata church on the fourth Sunday of October, and that the church have leave to supply themselves until next meeting. This was accepted and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Jones reported for the committee to look into the condition of Hublersburg, and recommended that the church be disbanded and a proper disposition be made of the members and property.

Rev. H. F. Means made the report for the committee on foreign missions. Seven thousand nine hundred and two dollars have been contributed to this cause. This is $22 less than was contributed last year. We recommend that pastors and sessions lay this cause before the people, and that Sunday schools and women's societies give it their best efforts.

Rev. J. E. Irvine reported for the committee on ministerial relief. Fifty-four churches out of seventy-seven have contributed over $800. This is $121 less than last year and more than $160 less than the average for the last five years. The presbytery has seven beneficiaries. The tendency for the past nine years is toward a decrease in the amount of gifts for this cause. The action of the board in cutting appropriations 25 per cent. was referred to as a reason for greater efforts in behalf of this cause.

Rev. R. F. Wilson made report for the committee appointed to revise the standing rules of the presbytery. The new rules were read and the report accepted.

A standing vote of thanks was tendered pastor and people and all others who helped to make the presbytery meeting a success. The Broad Avenue church, Altoona, was chosen as the next place of meeting. After reading minutes presbytery adjourned.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommeding this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

SPAIN RECALLS WEYLER.

General Blanco Succeeds Him as Cuba's Captain-General.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS SENT.

Weyler Resigns at Last and the Cabinet Loses No Time in Naming General Blanco as His Successor—The "Butcher" Explains the Cause of His Delay—Sagasta Sends Him a Message.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—Contrary to expectation, and to the great relief of the new administration, Captain-General Weyler has sent a dispatch to Premier Sagasta tendering his resignation, and placing his office as Governor-General of Cuba and Commander-in-Chief at the disposal of the Government.

The Cabinet then decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba. A decree was prepared appointing General

GENERAL WEYLER.

Blanco y Arenas, Marquis of Pena-Plata, to succeed Weyler. The Queen Regent's signing of the degree was the next step. According to El Heraldo, 20,000 reinforcements will accompany General Blanco to Cuba.

In the course of Weyler's message he remarks: "If the functions with which the late Government had intrusted me had been merely those of Governor-General of Cuba, I should have hastened my resignation. But the twofold character of my mission and my duty as Commander-in-Chief in the face of the enemy prevented my tendering a resignation.

"Nevertheless, although I can rely upon the absolute, unconditional support of the Autonomist and Constitutional parties, as well as upon public opinion, this would be insufficient without the confidence of the Government, now more than ever necessary to me after the censure of which I have been made the object by the members and journals of the Liberal party and by public opinion in the United States, which latter is largely influenced by the former. This confidence would be necessary to enable me to put an end to the war, which has already been virtually concluded from our lines from Jucaro to Cape San Antonio."

Senor Sagasta replied: "I thank you for your explanation, and value your frank-

GENERAL BLANCO.

ness. I wish to assure you that the Government recognizes your services, and values them as they deserve; but it thinks a change of policy, in order to succeed, requires that the authorities should be at one with the Ministry.

"This has nothing to do with the confidence felt in you by the Government; for the Liberals have always said that the responsibility for a given policy does not fall upon those who carry it out, but upon the Government inspiring it. I shall communicate your decision to the Government shortly."

John R. McPherson Dead.

John R. McPherson, one time Democratic leader in New Jersey and United States Senator from that State, from 1877 until 1895, died suddenly in his room at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. Mr. McPherson had been staying at the hotel for more than a month. He had been suffering for a long time from stomach trouble. John Roderick McPherson was born at York, Livingston County, N. Y., on May 9, 1833.

Bank Robbed at Lunch Time.

Thieves entered the office of the Union County Bank, at Morganfield, Ky., in the lunch hour and obtained more than $3000 in currency which had been left in the cash drawer. When the bank officials returned they discovered their loss. The vault was closed and locked. The robbers made good their escape, leaving no clue.

Switzerland to Own Railways.

The National Council, by a vote of 98 to 29, has adopted a bill providing for the purchase of the five principal railroads of Switzerland, at a cost approaching $200,000,000.

THOUSANDS DROWNED.

From 15,000 to 20,000 Lives Lost by Floods in China.

The steamer Victoria brings news of the most disastrous floods that have visited China for many years. Sixty villages near Tung Chou, containing over 80,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed by floods, and the people drowned or forced to flee. There is no means of finding out how many thousands have been drowned, but the number is estimated by Chinese authorities at from 15,000 to 20,000.

The flooded district is within twelve miles of Pekin, the capital of China. As a rule, Chinese officials make very little stir when a calamity like this happens, but the proximity of the disaster has resulted in its being brought to the attention of the Emperor, who has ordered that all possible relief be given. Survivors from the villages nearest Pekin have been allowed such shelter as they can find in the city walls, but thousands are without protection against the rain, which continues to fall.

The floods have greatly damaged a large number of estates belonging to Pekin nobles. The unusual rains began July 23 and continued until August 15. The crops in the flooded district were destroyed.

Early in September high officials of Pekin and Tien-tsin suddenly forbade the slaughter of cattle, their object being to appease the wrath of the gods and stop the rain. The result was to cut off the entire meat supply, which led foreign consuls to protest and to report the situation to the foreign ministers at Pekin. It is claimed that the action of the officials constitutes a violation of the treaty rights.

THIRTY BURIED ALIVE.

Six More Corpses of Russian Fanatics Found Walled Up.

Fresh excavations at Ternovsky, in the district of Tireaspol, not far from Odessa, Russia, the scene of the living burials of a number of persons belonging to the religious sect known as the "Raskolniki," who have been walled up alive by Feodore Kovaleff, in order that they might secure salvation by self-immolation, have resulted in the discovery of six more bodies of men, women and children. The search continues, and it is expected that about thirty corpses will be unearthed.

The Czar is taking a strong personal interest in the extraordinary occurrences at Ternovsky. Kovaleff, the fanatical executioner of the persons buried alive, is quite convinced of the sanctity of his act, and it is believed probable that he will be confined for life in a monastery as a madman.

One of the chief figures in this terrible drama is a well-educated woman, Vera Makaveyev, who, as Sister Vitalia, seems to have been a sort of priestess of the fanatical sect.

CONNECTICUT'S NEW LAW.

Citizenship, in Future, Depends on Ability to Read English.

The popular indorsement of the Constitutional amendment requiring all candidates hereafter for the right to vote in Connecticut to read the Constitution and State statutes in English was obtained by a small vote, as all such amendments invariably are, but by a vote large enough and a majority big enough to show that the feeling of the people of the Nutmeg State is almost a unit in favor of an educational limit to the privileges of citizenship, which in future depend on the applicants' ability to read English. The new law applies even to those already voters who change their residence.

The most active supporters of the amendment were the natives not actually in politics, and the Irish Americans. The press of the State discussed it with a unanimity that made opposition doubtful. One German newspaper published in Hartford came out against it, but the small vote against it shows the absence of any organized movement in opposition.

LIVE FROG IN HIS STOMACH.

Case of Albert Vansant, Who Was Said to be a Consumptive.

"Frogs in his stomach instead of consumption" is what has just been discovered as the ailment of Albert Vansant, a young man of Rahway, N. J. Within two years numerous physicians have diagnosed his case as pulmonary trouble, and two weeks ago he began the use of inhalants instead of drugs. Yesterday he was taken very ill with cramps and peculiar pains in his stomach, and soon he expelled a live frog four inches in length from his throat. The creature hopped about as if glad to be released from its confinement, and is now in the possession of the physician, who is diagnosing the case for more frogs.

The young man seems better to-day than for a year past. It is supposed that the animal was swallowed about two years ago while the young man was drinking from a small stream of water. He was violently ill for a few days at that time. The case is being watched with great interest.

Henry George Accepts.

At a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York was formally offered to Henry George by the representatives of four Democratic factions, united as the Jeffersonian Democrats. In accepting the nomination, Mr. George declared that he was neither a gold man nor a silver man, but a Jeffersonian Democrat. He said that he stood on the same platform as that on which he stood in the municipal campaign eleven years ago. The enthusiasm of the audience was very great. Overflow meetings were held in the neighboring streets.

Republican Ticket in Virginia.

The Lamb wing of the Republican party, in convention at Lynchburg, Va., nominated P. H. McCall for Governor; O. B. Roller, of Harrisonburg, Lieutenant Governor, and James K. Lyons, of Richmond, Attorney General. Colonel William Lamb called the convention to order and was cheered throughout his speech, in which he denounced the regular machine for the cowardice displayed in refusing to call a convention of the party.

Unfinished Hotel Collapses.

The Charlevoix Inn, now in course of construction at Charlevoix, Mich., collapsed in a gale of wind, burying fifty workmen in the ruins of the structure, 400 feet long. Work had progressed so far that workmen were roofing in the structure, while lathers and plasterers were at work on the first and second floors. In the collapse two men were killed outright, Pierce Kendall, a carpenter, and a joiner whose name is unknown.

Resume Coining Silver Dollars.

The mint in San Francisco, Cal., will at once resume the coinage of silver dollars, in accordance with instructions received from Washington.

TROOPS HOLD QUEZALTENANGO.

Report of the Evacuation of That City by Guatemalan Rebels.

The news of the evacuation of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, by the rebels and its reoccupation by the Government forces is fully confirmed. The consular corps there has sent the following message to President Barrios:

"The city of Quezaltenango was abandoned by the rebels, and we have notified General Garcia Leon.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS.

"The city has been for some time without proper authorities, and all desiring the reestablishment of order and peace respectfully beg you to give the necessary orders to that effect. Confiding in your well known rectitude, Mr. President, we trust the occupation of Quezaltenango will be peaceful, for which all Quezaltenango prays and will be grateful."

The United States cruiser Alert has arrived at San Jose, where she is now anchored. The British flag ship of the Pacific squadron, the Imperieuse, is expected to arrive soon. The new British Minister to Central America has arrived.

A GOOD SEA FIGHTER.

Rear Admiral Miller, Who is on Guard at Honolulu.

Rear Admiral Miller, of the United States Navy, who is the central figure in the situation at Honolulu, Hawaii, is a stout, short sailor, with a pleasing face and calm eyes that reflect the color of the sea he has lived upon so long. He is a good sea fighter and was reared, one may say, upon the ocean. He entered the Naval Academy when he was a lad of fourteen. From midshipman

REAR ADMIRAL MILLER.

he rose by service through the various ranks of the navy between one of the lowest and one of the highest positions. He made a good record in the war as an officer of the Florida, and was aboard that brig when she captured the Savannah. He is a strict disciplinarian, and can be depended upon in any situation to do the right thing at the right time. He will let Japan know that there is a flag representing the United States.

NEW RECORD IN EXPORTS.

More Domestic Merchandise Sent Abroad Than in Any Previous August.

The Bureau of Statistics, Washington, has issued tables showing the exports and imports for August, the first full month under the new Tariff law. These figures show for that month the largest exports of domestic merchandise of any August in the history of the Government. The exports were $79,490,264, against $66,689,981 for August, 1896. For the first eight months of the year the exports were $61,810,000 in excess of the first eight months of 1896, so that the bureau officials believe the exports this year will far exceed those of last year, which was itself a record-breaking year in the matter of exports.

The value of all imports, dutiable and free, for August was $39,848,312, of which $18,629,609 were free.

REJECTED BY GERMANY.

Refuses to Recognize Mr. Neumann as United States Consul to Cologne.

The German Government has refused to recognize Ferdinand Neumann, of Illinois, who was nominated by President McKinley on May 28 to be United States Consul to Cologne.

News of his rejection caused no surprise at the State Department, Washington. Mr. Neumann was appointed to his post last May, and has since exercised the functions of his office, but the German authorities have been considering certain allegations connected with the World's Fair and a concert enterprise, in which Neumann is said to have been interested, which resulted disastrously to some German artists.

Sagasta's Cabinet Chosen.

The new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows: President of the Council of Ministers, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon; Minister of Justice, Senor Groizard; Minister of War, General Correa; Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo; Minister of Finance, Senor Puig-Cerver; Minister of the Interior, Senor Capdepon; Minister of Public Works, Count Xiguena; Minister for the Colonies, Senor Moret.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

41

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.26 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,523
Condensed milk, cans	118
Cream, cans	475

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	22
Firsts	19½	@	21
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	18½	@	19
Imitation Creamery	12	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts	12	@	12½
Low grades	9	@	10½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	9
Small	—	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	5½
Full skims	3	@	3½

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	18	@	18½
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	21
Western—Choice	16½	@	17
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 35
Medium, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Pea, choice	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 75
White kidney, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Yellow eye	1 50	@	1 55
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 50	@	1 55
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	3 75
Watermelons, ₽ 100	4 00	@	24 00
Peaches, Md., ₽ carrier	75	@	1 50
Jersey, ₽ basket	20	@	1 60
Pears, Seckle, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Bartlett, ₽ bbl	50	@	3 50
Quinces, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Plums, ₽ basket	12	@	20
Grapes, Del., ₽ case	50	@	1 00
Niagara, ₽ case	50	@	65
Concord, ₽ case	35	@	50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	4 00	@	5 50

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	16
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	13	@	15
Old odds	2	@	4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	8½	@	9
Spring chickens, ₽ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, ₽ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₽ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₽ pair	90	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₽ pair	10	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	15
Spring chickens, Phila	10	@	15
Western, dry picked	8	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	9	@	9½
Long Island ducks	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern, ₽ lb	—	@	14
Squabs, ₽ doz	2 00	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	77½
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	--	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 12
L. I., in bulk	—	@	2 25
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbages, ₽ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Red, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Green peas, ₽ bag	1 25	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₽ box	75	@	1 00
String beans, L. I., ₽ bag	30	@	50
Squash, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 25
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	75	@	90
Corn, ₽ 100	75	@	1 25
Celery, ₽ doz	10	@	40
Cucumbers, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Cucumber pickles, ₽ 1000	1 00	@	2 25
Lima beans, ₽ bag	50	@	1 25
Beets, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Carrots, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	—	@	2 25
Parsley, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Peppers, ₽ bbl	60	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	5 10	@	5 35
Spring Patents	5 15	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Hard	—	@	97⅜
No. 2 Red	—	@	99⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	34¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26¾
Track mixed	23½	@	24½
Rye—Western	—	@	48½
Barley—Feeding	—	@	29½
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.50c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	12
Country dressed	7½	@	10½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 25	@	4 00
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	4 60	@	4 90
Country dressed	5	@	7½

GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

Perished in a Fire at the State Reform School For Girls in South Dakota.

One building of the South Dakota State Reform School for Girls at Sioux Falls was destroyed by fire and eight inmates and one woman instructor were burned to death. The building was constructed of wood and was some distance from the main building.

Six of the victims are: Tillie Hooper, in charge of the sewing department; Nellie Johnston, aged 15, of Grafton, North Dakota; Mabel Fobert, aged 9, of Sioux Falls; Bessie Kirby, aged 14, of Hot Springs; Iva Warner, aged 16, of Watertown; Christina Bergman, aged 11, of Yankton.

Twenty-five girls escaped in their night clothes. The loss is about $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but was probably caused by a lamp exploding.

ANDERSON GOES INTO BUSINESS.

The Indiana City Gains Possession of Water Works and Lighting Plants.

The City Government at Anderson, Ind., has advocated for months municipal ownership of public-service plants. It has been held that if the city should gain the ownership of the water works, the electric light plants and the street railways, there would be no need to levy any taxes.

Working upon this plan, the city gained possession of the water works and the street lighting plant, and then closed a deal whereby it gains possession of the commercial lighting plants. The income from these plants will amount to $40,000 annually. Steps are being taken to gain possession of the other public service plants.

How to Laundry Fancy Linen.

To wash embroidered linens so as not to fade the colors, fill a tub half full of warm water, to which add a little Ivory Soap. Wash each piece through the suds carefully, rinse in blue water, to which a little thin starch is added. Hang in the shade to dry. Iron on the wrong side, pressing down heavily to bring out the stitches, thus restoring their original beauty.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Has Lived 150 Years.

It is said that the oldest person living whose age has been proved is Bruno Cortrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman in Moscow has lived 140 years. More people over 100 years are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 55,000,000, only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, Ireland 578 and in Scotland 46. Sweden has 10 and Norway 23, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 people over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia 575 people have passed the century mark.

Clocks Turn Out the Lights.

In these days of electricity it is not essential to have somebody turn out the lights. Time switches are made, says the New York Sun, which can be attached to a clock and made to turn out electric lights at any desired hour. Suppose, for instance, the lights are in a show window, and it is desired to put them out at midnight. At that hour the clock closes a circuit, permitting the passing of an electric current to the switch, which thus released, cuts off the electric light current and so puts out the lights.

What $100 Will Buy.

8 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Shorthand, Tuition, Books, Board. The unlimited possibilities of securing good positions. F. E. WOOD, 5th Ave. and 125th St.

Polk County, Iowa, has paid off all its debt.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

New York Day Nashville Exposition.

The Southern Railway, in connection with the Pennsylvania, is the popular route between New York and Nashville, via Washington, and thence through Asheville, N. C., the "Land of the Sky," Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, etc. Special low rates are made from New York to Nashville and return. For full particulars call or address New York office, 271 Broadway.

No Naphtha, No Alkali, No Rosin

Or any doubtful ingredients; nothing but pure white, solid soap and borax; over 31 years on the market. For woolens absolutely no shrinking. Dreydoppel's borax soap.

An Ordinary Cold

Never gets to be extraordinary if Hoxsie's C. C. C. is promptly used. It prevents pneumonia. 50c. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfr.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A GRAND WORK

Helping Tired Mothers and Giving Rosy Cheeks to Children.

Thousands of tired, nervous, worried women have found strength, health and happiness in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies their blood, strengthens their nerves and gives them good appetites. Pale and puny children are given rosy cheeks and vigorous appetites by the great blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is indeed the mother's friend and it may well have a place in thousands of families. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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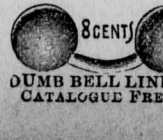

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DUMB BELL LINKS. CATALOGUE FREE.

NO SEALING CONFERENCE

Great Britain Refuses to Take Part in the Proposed Convention.

CANADA'S OBJECTION THE CAUSE.

She Is Willing to Confer With the United States Alone, But Not With Russia and Japan Included—The Decision Due to the Insistance of the Officials of the Government of Canada.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The officials of the British Foreign Office have communicated to Ambassador Hay the final decision that Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Russia and Japan. The British Government, however, asserts its willingness to confer with the United States alone, but it insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Bering Sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at a conference. The British Government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States, and it is thought probable in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan, and the other between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

The withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistance, and until the Canadian officials informed the Foreign Office here of Canada's objections to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being outvoted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference with the three other governments.

But for Colonel Hay's representations, the first announcement of Great Britain's unwillingness to take part in the conference would have been final, but the United States Ambassador so plainly pointed out the unusual character of Great Britain's change of mind at so late a day that some of the Foreign Office officials decided to reopen the question, and have been endeavoring to secure Canada's acquiescence, but unsuccessfully.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, also used his influence in a spirit of great friendliness to the United States in efforts to secure the adherence of Great Britain to the original programme.

The diplomats here consider that Great Britain's course was not courteous to Russia or Japan.

Experts who have been investigating the sales of sealskins in London, in order to obtain evidence for the use of the United States at the conference, have proof that eighty per cent. of the skins sold by the Canadian companies are those of female seals, and the most of the animals were shot.

STATE DEPARTMENT RETICENT.

Declines to Discuss the Action of the British Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Inquiry at the State Department confirms the announcement from the British Foreign Office in London that the British Government has refused to take part in any conference in which Russian and Japanese delegates participate. Beyond this confirmation the officials of the Department decline to discuss the question, as correspondence is still in progress on the subject.

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who is in charge of the interests of the United States in the Bering Sea seal fisheries matter, was asked about the statement that there would be two conferences, one between the United States and Great Britain and the other between the United States, Russia and Japan, but he declined to discuss this point at this time,

CANADIAN VILLAGES WIPED OUT.

Two Women and Two Children Perish in a Forest Fire.

Three Canadian villages, Casselman, South Indian and Cheney, have been swept away by forest fires. The inhabitants of Casselman, about 500 in number, are huddled together on the rocks in the river and are without sufficient clothing and have nothing to eat. Casselman included about one hundred houses, a lumber and a grist mill, a furniture factory and several other establishments of importance. All these have been destroyed. At South Indian, a population of 500 is homeless. Only three or four houses are still standing.

Four bodies have been recovered near South Indian. They are those of Mrs. Levielle, Miss Stiles, her sister and Mrs. Levielle's two children, one an infant, the other twelve years old. The women rushed from their house to escape to the clearing, but the smoke surrounding them, they lost their way and ran into the flames.

The forest fires spread rapidly along the Canadian boundary, and jumped across into North Dakota. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber has been burned. Settlers fought in bands to save their homes.

FLEETEST OF OCEAN FLYERS.

German Racer Beats All Southampton Records on Her Trip Eastward.

All records over the Southampton course, east or west, were eclipsed by the huge North German Lloyd wonder, the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Steaming at twenty-one knots an hous she passed Eddystone lighthouse, fourteen miles frem the Plymouth Breakwater, at 2.25 o'clock p. m., Wednesday 9.35 a. m., New York time—and in less than an hour later she was in port.

Thus the big ship has finished her first eastward trip from New York over a course of 2962 nautical miles, in five days, fifteen hours and ten minutes, which is equal to five days, twenty-one hours and ten minutes from Sandy Hook, N. J., to the Needles, off Southampton, England.

Not only has the Kaiser beaten all Southampton records, but she has increased her own average speed by .052 knots per hour.

Low's Opening Gun.

The principles of the Citizens' Union and the candidates nominated were indorsed and ratified at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City. Mr. Low, the candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, was present and made a brief address. It was his first public appearance in the campaign, and he was enthusiastically received. Carl Schurz, Joseph Laroque, Charles Stewart Smith, C. C. Beaman, Charles S. Fairchild, John H. Schumann and Henry Weisman made addresses. Senator Guy tendered the Citizens' Union the allegiance of the Home Rule Democracy.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Detroit (Mich.) clerks invite employers to attend their meetings.

Cleveland (Ohio) bakers want the State to fix the weight of a loaf of bread.

Wheeling (W. Va.) musicians kicked because the Hod Carriers' Union employed a non-union pianist.

Bay City, Wis., is to become an experiment in a co-operative manufacturing and agricultural community.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners donated and collected nearly $2000 for the coal miners.

Washington planing mill owners have notified the Central Labor Union that their men may become unionists.

Detroit (Mich.) peddlers have organized. They will test the constitutionality of an ordinance taxing them $25 a year.

In Concord, N. C., there is being erected a cotton mill which is to be owned, controlled and operated by colored hands.

The United Garment Workers of Detroit, Mich., are now working full time, six days in the week, with overtime three nights per week.

The British trade unions, which were legalized less than fifty years ago, now number 1,500,000 member, and have in their treasuries to-day more than $10,000,000.

The Knights of Labor of Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity have for the second time honored one of their women members, Mrs. Lulu E. Ford, with an election as their representative to the general assembly of the order.

Canadian unionists want the Dominion Government either to establish a Government factory for the making of uniforms for the soldiers or to have inserted in the contract the clause that the clothing must be manufactured only in union factories.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Typographical Union a committee was appointed to wait upon both of the political parties to urge the admission to their platforms of a plank advocating the Government control of the telegraph and telephone systems.

One of the results of the recent investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip is the increase in the wages of the sixty-seven laborers employed there from $470 a year to $600.

CYCLING NOTES.

There are 4000 bicycles in the city of Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Long Island Railroad carried this season more than 100,000 bicycles.

A fiend has invented an automatic bicycle whistle which can be heard three blocks.

Occasionally try the bearings of a cycle, so as to ascertain whether they have worked loose or not. If any undue slackness is observed they should be immediately adjusted, but not too tightly.

The Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, of Philadelphia, comes out flat-footed and four-square in defence of Sunday cycling for recreation after "the moral duty of church attendance" has been fulfilled.

There is a fine art in modern high speed racing, which enables speed and knackness to out-weigh pure speed. Judicious "headwork," as it is called, more than compensates for a slight lack of sprinting or staying powers.

Many experts are not at all certain as regards the future of middle and long-distance match races, as now conducted. The growing opinion that the race usually goes to the man having the best pacing outfit bodes no good.

Lady Rosslyn is a fashionable English cyclist, and has expressed unqualified approval of the bicycle. She is of opinion that if her sex will only have the sense not to overdo the amount of exertion they can derive good from the exercise.

In applying graphite to the chain don't smear it on like sauce. Too much is as bad as not enough. A little of it applied to the inside joints of the chain will suffice to lubricate the chain for at least 100 miles of ordinary riding, very often much more. The outside of the chain should be wiped clean after each ride.

With eleven of the leading firms of bicycle manufacturers determined to put chainless wheels on the market next season, there is a prospect of a large turn out of this type of wheel in 1898, and a corresponding decrease in the price of the chain-driven machine. It is asserted that the price of the chainless bicycle is to range from $100 to $125.

Baltimore cyclists, who number in all about thirty-three thousand riders, have determined to take an active part in politics during the coming municipal campaign. A committee has been appointed which will issue a prospectus in which is set forth the reasons for their entering into the political field, and each candidate for office will be asked to express his sentiments on the questions of improved streets and roads.

English cyclists are riding in fine form and new records are being made daily. The latest performance of note is that of J. W. Stocks, at the Crystal Palace, by which the world's record for all distances from six to thirty-three miles were lowered. Stocks rode the thirty-three miles in sixty-one minutes, 34 2-5 seconds, and covered the fifty-two kilometers and 480 metres in one hour, beating the record made by Jimmy Michael on the Manhattan Beach track recently.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will hold a Bible conference in Pittsburg about the middle of November.

Arthur J. Balfour always plays golf bareheaded. So does Mrs. Asquith, be the weather what it may.

It is announced in London that Mrs. Langtry has retired from the stage and will sell her steam yacht.

E. Ruggles-Brice, director of convict prisons of Great Britain, will visit this country soon, to study American penal institutions.

The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Westminster have thrown open the picture galleries of their London houses to the public on Sundays.

H. M. Stanley has accepted an invitation to be present on November 4 next at the opening of the extension of the railway to Bulawayo, South Africa.

Miss Susie J. Brayton, of Easton, N. Y., is the first woman to enter the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. She is an enthusiastic lover of animals, and thoroughly understands a horse and his needs.

One of the oldest German instrument makers, Ludwig Neuner, died in Bavaria a few weeks ago. He was noted especially for his persistent yet fruitless efforts to discover the secret of the varnish used by the old Italian violin builders.

The German Empress is not only a perfect housekeeper, but an economical manager in other ways. She employs something like a dozen dressmakers constantly to cut over her own and her children's old clothes in order to avoid the expense of buying new.

Origin of Canning.

The process of preserving aliments in tin had its origin at Nancy, France. In 1841 Joseph Colin of that town established an agency in London for the sale of tinned delicacies. Their cost, compared to that of to-day, reveals what has been accomplished in cheapening these products during the past fifty-six years. In 1841 a quart of turtle soup in tin put up by Colin cost $3.75; a small box of sardines, $1.25; an entire truffled salmon, $15; a beef tongue, $2; a Toulouse duck, truffled, $9. Vegetables were proportionally dear. Colin evidently carried his system much further than is attempted at the present day. He sold in tin an entire sucking pig, for which he charged $12.50; an entire turkey for $7.50; six pounds of roast lamb for $4.25, and an entire pheasant for $12.50. He also preserved butter in tin, for which he asked 75 cents a pound.

The printing press which Voltaire set up in Fernay to demolish Christianity is now used to print Bibles in Geneva.

Jim and John.

Jim and John were townsmen and chums, and went out to see baseball. It was a red-hot afternoon, and the bleachers were like frying-pans at breakfast time. Jim had a bald head and John had a crick in the back. They sat for an underdone roast and laughed at everything. Jim's bald spot was a shining mark, like a brass door-plate. A stray ball, fierce and sharp, from a false bat, struck the spot and ploughed a furrow. It dazed him. Jim's eyes and face looked like a sick owl's, and John laughed. He laughed an hour straight along. The game ran late into twilight. Meanwhile John had shed his coat, and a cool, damp draft got in its work on his back. The time came to leave, but John couldn't. He couldn't bend or get up. Lumbago had set in in its worst form. He laughs best who laughs last, and Jim had revenge. But they got down town to Jim's room, when he said, "Here's something all those athletes use for hurts and ailments, and it's the best known cure for lameback." He rubbed it on John's back and some on his own head. They were both feeling cured and comfortable from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which Jim always kept in a handy place. He was a sport himself and knew what was best. They went to bed. John laughed in his sleep. Both rose in the morning fresh as daisies; then Jim laughed at John.

During a part of September the Missouri River was so low at Jefferson City, Mo., that it was said that people might walk across it without wetting their feet.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Drives off old age; restores lost color to the hair; gives it the richness and gloss of youth; prevents baldness. No dandruff.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free

JOIN THE ARMY of those making $20 to $40 a week filling Mail orders. Send 10 cents and get a start. G. E. KEPPLE, Box 1326, Pittsburg, Pa.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED; pushing energetic man to sell Emergency Nailless Horseshoes in this territory. Sells at sight to horse owners; is new, novel and practical and a necessity. Big money to right party. WATERBURY, 149 Duane St., N. Y.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT.

But why pay $1.00 a share for stock with nothing but "talk" to back it, and 8,000 miles from home? I will sell you dividend paying Colorado Gold Mine Stock for 15 cents a share, in certificates from 100 shares up. Other stocks in proportion. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Stock Exchange. Suite 306-7 Symes Building.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS 25 CTS

A NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Is a beautiful possession. If a woman owns one, and if a single pearl drops off the string, she makes haste to find and restore it.

Good health is a more valuable possession than a necklace of the most beautiful pearls, yet one by one the jewels of health slip away, and women seem indifferent until it is almost too late, and they cannot be restored.

To die before you are really old is to suffer premature death, and that is a sin. It is a sin because it is the result of repeated violations of nature's laws.

Pain, lassitude and weariness, inability to sleep, dreadful dreams, starting violently from sleep, are all symptoms of nerve trouble.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome uterine symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: MISS CELIA VAN HORN, 1912 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; MISS GRACE COLLORD, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; MRS. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; MRS. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass., MRS. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others

For special symptoms Mrs. Pinkham has prepared a Sanative Wash, which will cure local troubles. Give these medicines a trial.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are not quite satisfied; you can address private questions to a woman.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Keep in Good Form

during the winter. Riding will do it, and a Columbia bicycle will do it best of all. You can depend on a

Columbia Bicycle

to give you plenty of winter exercise and just as good service as it will in summer.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

means that Columbias are the patterns for all others.

$75 to all alike.

Hartford Bicycles, Better than any except Columbias, $50, $45, $40.

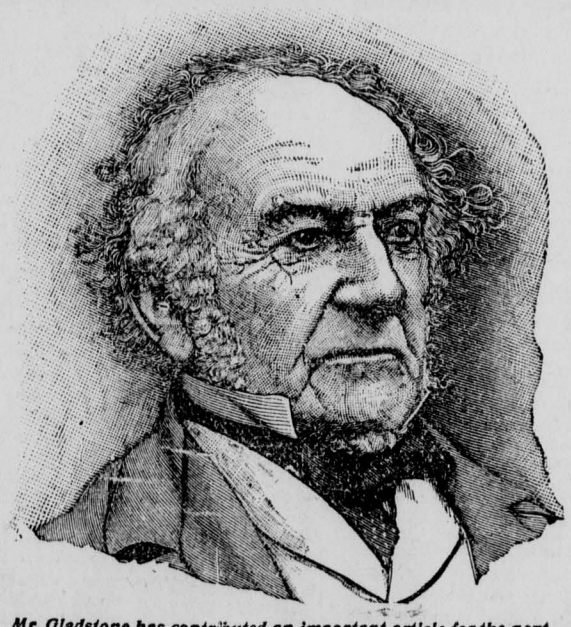
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

It Was Before the Day of

SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Done."



Mr. Gladstone has contributed an important article for the next year's volume of The Companion, to be published in the New Year's Number.

TO GIVE MORE than is promised has always been the practice of The Companion. The two hemispheres have been searched for attractive matter for the volume for 1898, and the contributors for the year include not only popular writers of fiction, but some of the most eminent Statesmen, Scientists, Educators, Explorers and Leaders of Industry.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY. The Youth's Companion 52 TIMES A YEAR.

The following partial list of contributors indicates the strength and attractiveness of next year's volume:

Distinguished Writers.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
The Duke of Argyll
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.
Hon. Thomas B. Reed
Hon. George F. Hoar
Lillian Nordica
Prof. N. S. Shaler

Story-Tellers.

Rudyard Kipling
Octave Thanet
I. Zangwill
Mary E. Wilkins
W. D. Howells
Frank R. Stockton
Mrs. Burton Harrison
Hayden Carruth

and more than one hundred others.

ART CALENDAR
In Twelve Colors
FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it at once with $1.75 for a year's subscription to The Companion, will receive the paper free every week from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1898, and a full year to January 1, 1899.

This offer includes the THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE NUMBERS and THE COMPANION ART CALENDAR for 1898—in twelve colors, and embossed in gold. It will be found a superior production to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It is a superb ornament for the home and a costly gift—Free to New Subscribers. B 49

Illustrated Prospectus for the Volume for 1898 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our supervisor is doing some needed work on the roads this week.

J. M. and T. J. Wright gathered the last of their 120 bushels of peaches last week.

Our Old School Baptist friends will have a meeting at their church running over the fourth Sunday in this month.

'Squire Wright visited his only living sister, Mrs. Foust, of Henderson township, and took in Huntingdon a few days last week.

Squirrels are said to have been unusually plenty but have mostly left. We don't know if the ones that were here were in the lot that crossed the river below Cumberland or not. One farmer tells me that he is satisfied the squirrels have destroyed ten bushels of corn for him. Another whose field is nearer the woods says they have destroyed twenty bushels for him.

Turkeys are reported scarce. It is believed by some that they were killed the latter part of August and in September. A farmer, a part of whose fields lie along the foot of Sideling Hill, said that there was a nice flock in his fields in hay-making time, but a month ago he said there were none to be seen and that there was a good amount of shooting in the woods near his fields. While on this line I feel it a duty to caution those having dogs to keep them out of the woods until hunting season is over as they are threatened hard by hunters, which don't include the writer who lays no claim as a hunter but might hit a barn door if it were large enough and he had a shotgun well loaded and was not too far off.

In five weeks' time of inability to do manual labor a correspondent's mind of even limited ability will run out in a good many directions. One thought that engaged my mind a part of the time was that of fashion with the many evils that follow in its train. The one which I propose to treat at this time is the growing craze to excel in the erection of monuments over departed friends. While many costly monuments mark the resting places of those whose lives with their very many noble deeds would have been handed down to future generations and the good that their influence had will only be known in eternity. Others just as grand and often more costly mark the resting place of those whose lives were not spent in a way that reflected credit, and so far as we in our limited minds could see any good to grow out of them in this world or in the next. Then there are some erected to show a great deal more respect to the departed than was shown during their lives. I hold that it is a great privilege vouchsafed to us to do acts of kindness and to let our lives such as will be remembered not only in time, but in eternity as well, long after the marble or granite has crumbled into dust. And if we fail in this we deserve to sink into everlasting oblivion. I think a stroll through the Evergreen cemetery at Gettysburg would satisfy almost any one on this subject. It at least settled my mind so firmly that I said then, and still say, let no monument more than a modest marker mark my resting place. In the cemetery above referred to there are but few monuments. The ground is admirably adapted to its use, being nearly level. The lots are about 15 feet square and are raised some six inches above the general surface. The tombstones are of nearly uniform size, I should say about 16x20 inches above ground, thus they present in solemn but yet forcible terms the great object lesson that all need to study and learn, viz: That we must all at last come to one common level.

MILL CREEK.

Scott McPheran, of Pittsburg, spent part of Monday with his aunt, Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

William Hawn, Duffy Himes, Rolla Goodman and Charles Goodman took in the Gettysburg excursion last Sunday.

James Warfield, a resident of Pittsburg, called on friends hereabouts recently. Jim was one of the boys here years ago.

The P. R. R. carpenters renewed the porch around the depot, putting agent Menold in great shape to handle his fall run of trade.

The manner in which store room in postoffice building is being fitted up is quite up to date style, and it will be a credit to our village.

Miss Minnie Simpson is spending some time with her friend, Margaret Carothers, at Belleville. She wheeled down the valley. Leroy Menold acted as escort and tarried a couple days with friends also.

Dr. B. E. Himes spent part of a day at home recently. The Mifflin county squirrels had better get a move on as the doctor prepared to take to the woods as soon as the law allows, and then the fur will fly.

The Epworth League will hold a festival and supper in the basement of M. E. church, in Mill Creek, on Saturday next, October 16th. Chicken and waffles, oysters, ice cream, etc., for sale. Supper 25 cents, fried oysters 25 cents, oyster stew 15 cents.

The proof of the pudding is the eating. That we have the genuine material for paint-making is demonstrated by Mr. Westbrook who has treated his residence with a coat of metalic paint taken from bank on his farm; only other ingredient being linseed oil.

Many of our citizens lingered near the railroad Wednesday morning to inspect the inspectors, and many were the comments made as to the advisability of said inspection. However, it is not to be supposed that the railroad officials would lose much sleep if they were aware of the adverse opinions on the matter. The roadbed and surroundings reflect credit on the track men. As a well kept house is a credit to the housekeeper, so a well kept railroad is a credit to the men who plan and do the work.

Noting political matter in last issue the Governor and his official family seem to have got into a tangle. Such being the case, the other fellow—that is we—will get a chance by and by. The manner in which old Huntingdon has been manipulated is food for thought and will give any thinker considerable amusement. The story of a Jack on one side of a river and hay on the other and no bridge, is tame compared with it. We, the people, will give our verdict and it will be quite as emphatic as our past decisions. We may be fooled sometimes but not all the time.

Wednesday morning while foreman Himes and men were working at the east end of the stone bridge, hurrying to add finishing touches before the inspection trains arrived, a westbound freight train came and the men were obliged to run their hand car, which was on the north track, over the bridge ahead of the train to get it out of the way. They put on all force possible but the car was struck at the west end of the bridge and thrown over on the south track. Fortunately the men jumped out of harm's way, and what might have been a very serious accident I am glad to say was only a broken hand car.

CASSVILLE.

A handsome baby boy has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Green.

Irvine and Miller Green are visiting their brother, Elba Green, in Elkins, West Virginia.

Dr. Hamilton, accompanied by his daughters and Rev. Piper, paid a visit to Franklin county last week.

Rev. Hall, the M. P. pastor, will occupy Dr. Whitesides' house. On Sabbath evening he preached an able sermon to a large audience.

Mrs. R. B. Meminger is the guest of J. O. Heaton and wife. She has many warm friends in this community where her husband was once a loved and honored pastor.

Rev. Russell Hyssong has been appointed to Mahaffyville, Clearfield county, by the U. B. conference. He will have four appointments. He and his estimable wife have the good wishes of a large circle of friends in their new field of labor.

The Epworth League will hold a Hallow E'en festival Friday and Saturday, October 29 and 30. Oysters served in various ways, ice cream, cake, coffee and other refreshments for sale. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and help a good cause.

A Pleasant Surprise.

On Friday, October 8th, there was quite a gathering of friends and neighbors at the home of Samuel Bowman, in Cass township, in honor of the forty-first anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman. The affair had been arranged without the knowledge of these excellent people and was a great surprise to them. Out of eighty invitations there were seventy responses and each one came with well-filled baskets prepared to have a good time. Mr. Bowman had set this day to go bass fishing and his children had difficulty in dissuading him. I know full well what it is to have the bass fever and appreciate his feelings. It was only when they told him that there had been heavy rains up the country which muddied the river that they prevailed upon him to remain at home. Under the circustances this little prevarication was excusable. The day was clear and beautiful. Of all the days of the year a bright October day is the most delightful. It is at this season that nature discards its coat of green and presents herself arrayed in a coat of many colors. Arriving at Mr. Bowman's, tables were set and were soon ladened with the choicest of fruits, cakes, etc. To describe the dinner is impossible. All present greatly enjoyed it and as the shadows of the day lengthened we wended our several ways homeward. So ended a day of pleasure. All present wish Mr. and Mrs. Bowman many returns of the happy occasion.

A GUEST.

Fruit Trees.

A word to those who contemplate planting fruit trees next spring. I buy my trees from a long established firm, and from the best information I can get, as reliable as there is in the state of New York. Here are my prices: Apple and peach trees, 8 cents each; plums, pears and cherries, 12½ cents each; other stock in proportion. If you want to be talked into paying from 3 to 5 times these prices by slick tongued strangers go ahead. I expect to call on you in good time. A. W. WRIGHT.

Coltax, Pa., Sept. 29, '97. 3t.

—Those who believe chronic diarrhœa to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhœa. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Mapleton rifle team made the following score in their contest last Saturday afternoon:

Palmer	142	Lamberson	98
Swope	117	Neice	95
G Wharton	104	Cowher	84
Wood,	102	Morgan	105
"Bob" Miller	129	George Miller	110
Charles Miller	115	J.M Miller	111

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our Children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

FOR SALE.—A good two-story frame dwelling house, situate in the village of Calvin, Huntingdon Co., Pa. For particulars call on or address, A. M. DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 10-13-97.

OLD IRON WANTED.—Persons having old iron or metal can dispose of the same at a fair price by bringing it to G. D. WOOD, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

TO TIE HAULERS.—All persons claiming any of the docked ties in the upper yard at Mapleton will please pile them or take them away within 30 days from this date. H. H. SWOPE.
September 8, 1897.

LOST!—Between Still House hollow and the Empire sand works a pair of spectacles—steel frame. Finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Values of goods to you are in proportion to your needs. In gathering our immense stock this Fall we have endeavored to get just those things which you need and will want to buy. A little money works wonders here. Just note these

Specials:

Canton Flannels, bleached and brown, at 5 cents.
Shaker Flannels, 4½c, 6c, 7½c, 10c, and 12½c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.
A handsome line of plaids, 28 inches wide, 12 styles, at 5c per yard.
Cotton blankets, heavy quality, white or gray, at 50c per pair. Better ones at 75c, $1 and $1.25.
Wool Blankets, just as good values, at proportionately higher prices.

Dress Goods.

These are busy days in the dress goods department. The reason is not hard to find. An immense stock, just what you want, just the right prices.

In plain and fancies we have any price you want to pay. At 25c begin the all wool novelties, serges and cloths. All new colors and combinations.

If you are in a hurry for a skirt try one of our popular price ones at from $1.50 to $3.50 each. In wool waists at $1.25 and $1.75 we have been unable to meet the demand. More will be here soon.

Every department is full. Cloaks for the ladies, the girls and the babies. A bigger assortment than we have ever shown. The prices will speak for themselves.

Underwear

Is a prominent feature now. Children's union suits, fleece, at 25c. Ladies' fleeced vests, 15c, 20c and 25c. Splendid values.

Ladies' Natural Wool Underwear, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 the garment.

Do not forget that small things have a big place in this store.

Send us your wants on a postal if you can't come.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New Fall Styles in Neckwear

are neat and handsome. We have almost endless assortments in PUFFS, TECKS, IMPERIALS, BROAD BOWS, and STRING TIES, in rich shades and unique patterns, in all the latest and newest materials.

Our new arrivals in Hats and Caps for Fall and Winter wear are worthy of your immediate inspection. We have accepted the agency for the

Celebrated Guyer Hat.

There are none better and few as good. Money refunded for any purchase not satisfactory.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

We Meet Clothing Needs.

We keep the clothing and furnishings that are in request by men who dress well—the correct and leading styles, the up-to-date ideas. Our quickly changing stock, our facilities for purchasing, enables us to furnish them at lowest prices. You can bring your clothing and furnishing money to us, and you'll go away pleased, for every value is right. You can have your money back, if not as represented, for our store, under all circumstances, must be THE SATISFACTION CLOTHING STORE.

OCTOBER SUITS.

The right swing to the prices—the right materials in the cloths, the newest styles in their "make-up"—suits that are right in every way. You are letting your money go easy if you do not look us up on prices. It's clothing economy, it's business, to post yourself on the styles and prices. Distinctive, elegrnt suits—every point about them just right, the trimmings and linings of the best, the materials the newest, every suit of best known makes. Values in a newest cut of sack suit, lined and trimmed in that inimitable manner in materials that are leading—an elegant suit in every way, values $5. Suits in the new nut browns, in the correct patterns and styles, the perfectly fitting kind—special values at $7.50, $8.50, $10, $12, $13 and $15.

OCTOBER OVERCOATS.

New, fresh, stylish. Overcoats that have that custom made finish, that are leading for shape, that are lowest for price. Men's heavy beaver overcoats, Oct. values $5. Men's stylish overcoats, the medium lengths, in covert or melton, imported body linings, satin sleeve linings, a very handsome, dressy coat, values $10. Men's heavy ulsters, cut long, in the newest shapes, Oct. values $4.50. We make it easy for you in our overcoat stock—we give you the proper styles and materials at modest prices

Elegant trousers, hair line, medium and dark, newest trousers, fancy efforts in the materials, $2.00. Neat plaids made up in a perfect way, $2.25. Oct specials, $4.00. A superb line of pantaloons in the new fall colorings and styles, with easy prices attached.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

BRIGHTNESS and BEAUTY
IN MILLINERY.

A wealth of brightness and beauty awaits our friends in our

Superb Millinery Goods.

We are up to the minute on artistic styles and values. We study to please all our customers.

KATE COWHER,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 13, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Chestnuts are reported unusually scarce in this section.

—Miss Wilda Gillam, of Tyrone, is enjoying a visit among friends in this place.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Miss Alice Sheetrim, of Trough Creek valley, is enjoying a visit to her sister, Miss Annie Shore, of this place.

—The expense to the State of sending the National Guard to the anthracite coal region to preserve the peace has been about $125,000.

—Among the 540 pupils enrolled at the West Chester State Normal school, we notice two from this county, George W. Peterson, of Mount Union, and Chester D. Reed, of Dudley.

—Cloyd Irvin, of Harrisburg, has been promoted to the position of passenger brakeman on the middle division. Mr. Irvin is a great-grand-son of our townsman Elliott Robley.

—J. L. Westbrook. the famous ice cream manufacturer of Huntingdon, manufactured 16,000 gallons during the past season, some of which was shipped to points 180 miles distant.

—A number of people from this section took advantage of the low rate excursion to Gettysburg last Sunday. Another excursion train will leave Altoona next Saturday morning.

—J. Howard Shimer, of the ITEM force, departed this morning for McConnellsburg, his former home, where he will spend some time visiting friends and searching for game.

—Pennsylvania's peach crop was so great this year that the people of the state did not have to depend on Delaware and Maryland. The Keystone has become a competitor of those states in the markets.

—Mary, daughter of W. D. Cree, of Braddock, formerly of Mapleton, died Monday morning of croup. She was a bright interesting girl and the family have the sympathy of many friends in this vicinity.

—Charles T. Reed, of the firm of William Reed & Sons, Huntingdon, is in New York and Philadelphia this week making further purchases for their immense fall stock. Read their advertisement in this issue.

—The fourth annual reunion of the surviving members of Scott's Artillery will be held at Latta Grove Saturday, October 30th. Preparations are being made to give the "boys" and their friends a cordial reception.

—The barn on the farm of Frank Whitfield, in Brush Creek township, Fulton county, was totally destroyed by fire a few days since, together with all its contents, excepting one horse. It was but partially insured.

—That squirrels are imigrating from this section is an undisputed fact. Out of the unusually large number that the woods were known to contain a few weeks ago very few remain. The reason for their disappearacce is attributed to the scarcity of nuts.

—Mrs. Jane Potter, of New Bloomfield, recently fell down a flight of stairs, her nose coming in contact with the sharp edge of a step, almost severing that member from her face. Blood gushed from the wound freely but the timely arrival of a physician saved her from bleeding to death.

—The State Department of Agriculture has made appointments for Farmers' Institutes to be held throughout the State during the coming winter and spring. Two appointments have been made for Huntingdon county—at Trough Creek, March 8 and 9, and at McAlevy's Fort, March 10 and 11.

—A St. Louis chap was fined $50 last week because he tried to commit suicide and failed. That town evidently believes in discouraging poor workmanship in any line of endeavor. If the poor fellow had been favored with better facilities for the job he doubtless would have been more successful.

—Alvin Decker, of Hare's valley, and Miss Jennie Curtman, of Cassville, were united in mariage at Warriorsmark last Thursday by Rev. W. H. Closson. Both these people are highly respected by those who know them and many friends join with us in wishing them a joyous and prosperous journey through life.

—Last week ended one of the biggest peach seasons ever known in the Mifflin district. The "Pennsy" will net over $16,000 in freight from the shipment of the fruit from that district alone. As high as eighteen cars of peaches have been sent out of Mifflin in one day during the past season.—Lewistown *Gazette*.

—Forty wild turkeys on the Igo farm, on the north side of the river, in full view of the citizens of the town last Sunday, made our sportsmen feel somewhat restless. Seventeen turkeys the same day alighted in a corn field just outside the borough limits. Genuine sportsmen and law-abiding citizens will leave their guns at home until next Friday.

—The Allensville correspondent of the Lewistown *Gazette* says: The little village of Allensville and surrounding community, not to be outdone by her big neighbor, Huntingdon county, through the hoggish efforts of the county line commission placing the line on the summit of the valley, have resolved that no tax be paid until the matter is settled.

—Walter White, a farmer, aged 20 years, who resides in Sinking valley, tried to board a freight train at Union Furnace Saturday evening but missed his footing and fell under the wheels. His right foot was caught and crushed to a pulp. He was picked up and taken to the Altoona hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg between the knee and ankle.

—Philipsburg *Journal:* Thad. S. Keating tells us that while coming through Osceola yesterday on his engine he was informed that the previous afternoon while Mrs. Alonzo Kephart, of that place, was busily engaged combing the hair of her little daughter, a pheasant flew into the house and alighted on the child's head, nearly scaring the little one to death. The bird was captured.

—Lee Swaraz, of Lock Haven, tried the experiment of starting the fire in the kitchen stove with coal oil Saturday morning. It worked successfully as far as starting the fire was concerned, but Lee is minus his eyebrows and some of his mustache. His eyes were injured, too, by the flame which flashed into his face. The explosion threw the stove lids against the ceiling of the kitchen with terrific force.

—J. Calvin Postlethwaite, lawyer and banker, of Jewell City, Kansas, who is visiting among friends in this state, accompanied W. C. Gayton, of Mount Union, to this place last Saturday. Mr. Postlethwaite is being urged by his Kansas friends to accept the Republican nomination for governor of that state. He has the ability to make a very competent executive and we hope to see him the standard bearer of the Republican party.

—Bellefonte *News:* While Kline Zimmerman was digging in the bed of a little fishing creek in Nittany valley last week, constructing fish dams for the Nittany Valley Rod and Gun club, he found numerous shining particles which proved to be pure gold. On a further examination he found a number of pieces of quartz rich with gold. The find has created great excitement and Mr. Zimmerman, with others, will at once make a thorough search of the territory for the quartz vein.

—The Dauphin county courts have decided that the new clause in the ballot law prohibiting the printing of a candidate's name on the ticket more than once to be illegal, on the grounds that it abridges the rights of suffrage. The official ballot this year will contain seven columns: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist Labor, Liberty, Independent, and a blank column. The People's Party will not appear on the ballot, as not enough signers could be secured for its nomination papers.

—Monday afternoon of last week the body of a middle aged man was found lying on the railroad tracks near Baileys station, with life extinct. It is not known how the man met his death but it is supposed he was struck by a west bound train. His body was taken to Newport and sent to Altoona Tuesday morning on Pacific express. His body was cut in twain. The man's name was John Haid, residence Altoona. On his person was found a check for $1,000 drawn on the First National Bank of Altoona. The man was deranged through incessant reading of dime novels. He was unmarried.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Annual Track Inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The annual track inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad system, Pittsburg and New York terminated at Jersey City Friday. The entire road has been thoroughly inspected from a special train. The most interesting feature of the inspection train is the track indicator, a car built and equipped for the special purpose of testing the condition of the track. By an ingenious piece of mechanism within the car, every inequality in track, every variation from the exact level, however slight it may be, is registered and recorded on a chart which continually passes through the machine while the car is in motion. The story told by this chart is perfect and forms the basis upon which the determination of the condition of the track is founded.

A member of the inspecting party said: "The result of the tour develops the fact that the physical condition of the road was never better. In fact, it is perfect. The roadway, laid with heavier rails than ever before, is as smooth as a drawing room floor on every part of the line. The increased weight of the new rails which have been laid within the last twelve months contribute a very manifest amount of added ease to the motion of the trains, and the limitation of the curves which has progressed steadily in the past year also adds greatly to the improvement of the track. The fine stone ballast for which the Pennsylvania railroad is famous, is in splendid condition and its depth and alignment is as perfect on the mountain divisions as it is in front of the prettiest suburban station. The stones which form this ballast are set to the line with accuracy, and their depth is regulated with as much care as is the loam and lines of a flower bed. The cross ties are measured with the utmost exactness. The standard for the dimensions of a tie is fixed, and on no part of the system is there a variation equal to the eighth of an inch. These ties are of uniform size and length, embedded on substantial foundation of ballast, impart a solidity to the road bed that cannot be gained in any other way."

The stone and steel bridges were found fully up to the standard of the roadbed. The equipment of the road is also reported to be in excellent condition. The rolling stock of every description is the best that modern skill can provide. There has been a particular improvement in the motive power. A large number of new and more powerful locomotives have been added as the heavier rails have been substituted, so that both in roadway and equipment the road stands to-day at the very top notch of physical excellence.

William I. Vanzandt.

William I. Vanzandt, a highly respected citizen of Wayne township, Mifflin county, died at his home near Newton Hamilton, on Friday evening, October 8th. He had been in failing health for some time past. For the past six months he had not been able to do anything. He was born on the place where he passed away on the 27th of August, 1832, and had but a few weeks previously passed the 65th anniversary of his birth. He was a carpenter by trade and was a workman that needed not to be ashamed of his work. He enlisted at three different times in the United States' service during the Civil war and served in all as a musician for more than two years.

Years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the Dr. Charles Bower Post of the G. A. R. of Newton Hamilton, and also one of the older members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the same place. He was called to part with his excellent wife about two years ago. He leaves one daughter, Jennie, who has been a faithful daughter to her parents, and one son at home and two sons in the west to mourn the loss of a father. Mr. Vanzandt was a man of good character and upright life, and was much esteemed in the community in which he resided. The funeral services were held at his late home on last Sabbath afternoon at two o'clock in charge of Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D., and were attended by a large number of friends and neighbors. His body was interred in the Memorial cemetery at Newton Hamilton.

Small pill, safe pill, best pill. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure billiousness, constipation, sick headache.

Timothy G. Shuff Instantly Killed.

Mail train west, a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, struck and instantly killed Timothy G. Shuff, of Altoona, at the Jackstown Water Station, one mile east of Mapleton. He was employed in connecting the steam pipes at the water trough when an east bound freight train caused him to step to the north track. He did not observe the mail train approaching. The engine struck him on the head and shoulders hurling him to the side of the track and dislocating his neck. Aside from a gash on the back of the head the body was not mutilated. The body was taken to Huntingdon, prepared for burial, and removed to his home in Altoona on fast line last evening.

For the following sketch of the young man we are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune:*

The deceased was born at Little Fort, Va., January 27, 1860. When but a child he came to Allegheny Furnace with his parents, removing to this city some twenty years ago. He gained his early education in the common schools of the county, and when a young man entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the flue shop. There he learned the trade of flue calking, afterward being put in charge of water pipe gang. Several years ago he was promoted to the superintendency of the company's ice plant at Mifflin, which position he held until a year ago, when he was put in charge of the stand pipe and water trough work on the middle division. He was fulfilling his duties in this line when death claimed him.

October 20, 1896, Mr. Shuff was married in this city to Miss Annis Dinges, a well known and popular young lady. She and his estimable mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Shuff, of 1555 Third avenue, and these brothers and sisters survive: James, of St. Joe, Ind.; J. Benjamin, of Tyrone; Asa, Mrs. T. D. Hughes, Mrs. Theodore Schlatter, Mrs. H. O. Stratiff and Miss Annie, of this city.

The deceased while not a member of any church, was yet a man of the greatest integrity of character, and kindness of heart. Strictly honest in his business relations, charitable to the defects in others, and conscious of his own few failings, he won the honor and admiration of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He was not connected with any local societies or orders, but was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Fund.

Zilah Bell Vanhooser.

Zilah Bell Vanhooser, wife of Charles M. Vanhooser, of Shirley township, suddenly passed away. The cause of her death was that dread disease consumption. She had been for some time past in a very frail condition but she still went about and attended to her household duties. Ten days before she had attended the funeral of Henry Snyder, and she had been attending to her baking but a while before her death. She was a daughter of the late George Clemens, of Germany valley, and a niece of Elliott Robley, of this place. She was married on Christmas, 1890, to Charles M. Vanhooser, and with him leaves two children, Dana and Walter, to mourn the loss of a wife and mother. She also leaves an aged mother and three sisters, Mrs. D. A. Reck, of Aughwick Mills, Mrs. J. M. Smelker, of Newton Hamilton, and Mrs. Maggie Clemens, of Ipava, Ill., and two brothers, Elliott, of Ipava, Ill., and Samuel Clemens, of Braddock, Pa. She was aged 34 years, 9 months and 17 days, having been born on the 22nd of December, 1862, and dying on Saturday evening, October 9, 1897.

Her remains were taken to the Nebo church on the following Monday afternoon where services were held by Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D., after which the body was interred in the adjoining burying ground.

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In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,
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People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

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A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
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Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

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THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

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A RACE FOR LIFE.

A gun is heard at the dead of night,
"Lifeboat, ready!"
And every man to the signal true
Fights for place in the eager crew:
"Now, lads, steady!"
First a glance at the shuddering foam,
Now a look at the loving home,
Then together, with bated breath,
They launch their boat in the gulf of death.
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

They see the ship in a sudden flash,
Sinking ever:
They grip their oars with a deeper breath;
Now it's come to a fight with death—
Now or never!
Fifty strokes and they're at her side,
If they live in the boiling tide,
If they last thro' the awful strife;
Ah, my lads, it's a race for life!
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her, lads, and lift her
All together!"

And loving hearts are on the shore
Hoping, fearing—
Till over the sea there comes a cheer,
Then the click of the oars you hear
Homeward steering.
Ne'er a thought of the danger past,
Now the lads are on land at last,
What's a storm to a gallant crew
Who race for Life, and who win it, too?
Over the breakers wild,
Little they reck of weather,
But tear their way
Thro' blinding spray,
Hear the skipper cheer, and say,
"Up with her lads, and lift her
All together!"
—J. L. Molloy in New York Ledger.

A Blight That Blossomed.

BY ELIZABETH PULLEN.

That winter it was the fad in a certain clique of young girls to take lessons in singing from M. Anatole Fleury. He was very elegant almost to handsome, with great black eyes that seemed to express a whole past, and a mustache whose pensive droop was due either to disillusions or to artistic waxing. He had a delicious baritone, of what might be called "parlor organ" size, and a trick of singing exclusively to any number of feminine individuals at once. He was rather amiable, or he could not have tolerated the vocalization of some of his pupils. Upon his left wrist he wore a slender gold circlet, padlocked. The girls wished that they had the key to that romantic mystery, when his fine linen cuff, pushed back in playing their accompaniments, displayed the bracelet. He declared that now—one thrilled to imagine what an abyss of grief the "now" might indicate!—now he lived only for art. This, however, did not prevent his asking and receiving prices equal to those of that noble ex-prima donna, Signora Stella, and of that expert discoverer ond developer of voices, Mr. Bass, lately of London—to them very sincere compliments!

Among the best pupils of M. Fleury were Alice Broughton and Lily Vansittart, both extremely pretty, and both singing with great good will—Alice in a full but breath-clouded contralto, Lily in the thin-and-clear-born-of-elfland type of North American high soprano. Naturally, Alice fancied herself in dramatic selections, while Lily had aspirations toward vocal feats on the high trapeze. Both were the only daughters. Lily's father was rated at two millions of dollars; Alice's at three millions. Now you know which is the heroine of the story.

Alice, in fact, had two admirers—M. Anatole Fleury and her second cousin, young Dr. Fred Millard, assistant to that famous and dear old practitioner, Dr.—— Pardon! The name is lost in the ink bottle—pray supply that of your family physician, the foremost in New York.

Before the advent of M. Fleury Cousin Fred had had a very good time; he, however, ought to have comprehended that Alice liked him too much to love him. They lacked the romance of perspective in their cousinly courtship. Their parents would have been well pleased if the young people had wished to marry; so that there was lacking also the spur of opposition.

Alice, accepting the subtly indicated devotion of M. Fleury, was not without anxieties. For Lily had a tormenting way of telling the praises given by the teacher to her light soprano, topless, a real Eiffel Tower of notes in alt. But the cloud was dissipated when, during Alice's hour—11 to 12 Tuesdays and Fridays—he told her that the depths of sentiment, the tones that vibrate from and to the heart, were reserved for the grand contralto register.

"A voice of soprano, a thread of silver, strung with pearls if you will—touches it the soul? Ah non! To make weep, one must have tears in the voice, the beautiful voice of the chest!"

And Alice felt herself consoled. In short, master and pupil were spinning a perfect idyl. Until one day Alice's mamma—who, though not understanding the rapid, conversational French, was always present at the lessons, as a dutiful chaperon ought to be—was called for a moment out of the room. She re-entered so softly—being a graceful, lightfooted creature, in some ways her daughter's junior—that her step was unheard. What a sight! M. Anatole Fleury on his knees, kissing with rapture the hand of Alice. "Mon ange! Ma belle fiancee!"

Tableau. Then exit M. Fleury by the street door; exit mamma, driving Alice before her, upstairs. "I don't know what your father will say, Alice!"

If he was like the usual American father he left his wife to do most of the talking. But Alice was forbidden to see again M. Fleury or to hold any communication with him. The only allevation of her lot was that the Frenchman was accustomed to pass every day at 3 in the afternoon on the opposite side of the street, on the way to the club, where he had been put up by some good-natured papa or brother of a pupil. But this would be little comfort, for Alice had given her word, and she was a loyal creature. Nothing could be done, she thought, as in solitude and despair she sat in her own room, all a bower of tender green and peach-flower silk hangings.

Then the idea, sublimely juvenile in its tragedy, emerged from her sorrowful mind. She could die! It is only in later years that we learn that life is not to be turned off, at will, like a gaslight. She would die! And how? Very simply. A rapid pneumonia, a lingering consumption—either would make a touching end. She imagined it all, with her exuberant young fantasy; and sang, transposing the key to F minor, the sobbing staccato adieu in which the poor Violetta regrets the smiling dreams of her past.

Then Alice went into her dressing room and plunged her feet, with the dainty stockings of black silk and lace insertion in hot water. Then, running back to the larger room, tracking with wet footprints the pink-and-green carpet, she pushed an armchair near to a window, opened the sash, seated herself, and, favored by the winter twilight, raised those charming and soaked extremities to the sill, laid back her head and closed her eyes to take, litterally, her death of cold. There she sat for a long time, weaving who knows what wild dreams of love and death, until she could bear the chill no more. After which she rose, made a careful toilet and went downstairs to dine with her parents and some guests—in fact, the Millard family. She was even more than usually gay, gentle, desirous to please every one—proudly cherishing her secret of suicide.

But fate willed to make her ridiculous. The next morning, indeed, she felt the ill effects of the mad exposure. And how? Oh, realism, what crimes against the poetic are committed in thy name! Truly, neither more nor less than a cold in the head—one of these colds which are a symphony in sneezes; when the eyes weep on their own account; when the lips are tumid and parched and apart, because one must breathe through the mouth if at all; the nose—and Alice's was charming, a delicate, thoroughbred, little nose—becomes red, swollen, shapeless, unremittingly importunate in its demands for attention. What a state for a heroine! Figure to yourself the Tragic Muse with the snuffle!

Poor Alice was utterly desolate. She detested her good lungs of a vigorous contralto, which had resisted the cold damps of the winter twilight; she hated still more the weak little nose that had succumbed. By force of habit she went, a few minutes before 3, to watch for the passing of her dear Anatole. At the supreme moment her feelings got the better of her caution; she leaned forward to look at him; he glanced up, saw her and bowed. Then a derisive smiled curled his mustache; his shoulder gave a true Parisian shrug, very expressive, Alice shuddered into a forlorn little heap; he had seen her so disfigured; that horrible nose had ended everything! Otherwise, at least he might have always loved her. But how could he be expected to carry forever in his heart the image of that inflamed face? She had not been able to kill herself—only his love! Alice ran to the mirror, assured herself she was frightful, and wept bitterly.

Now appeared her mother, very tender to her ailing child, with Cousin Fred, who had answered a summons in place of his principal, out of town on an important consultation. It is possible that Cousin Fred understood something of the state of affairs. "How did you take your cold, Alice?" he inquired.

"I took it on purpose—there!" she burst forth. "Everything is cruel. Let me die!"

"Impossible to oblige you, my dear little consin. But there is one similar case on record where the patient died of sneezing, and his head had been previously sliced off with so sharp a sword that he didn't know it, until he exploded a sneeze and his head flew across the room. You, my good Alice, have an acute coryza, which, being interpreted, is a bad cold in the head; and I suspect that the larynx, pharynx and eqiglottis—in fact, the whole Latin quarter of your throat—may also be somewhat involved. But you will soon get over it. We get over all sorts of things, you know," said the young doctor, with an affectionate common sense which made Alice feel a little less forlorn.

The next day this assiduous physician came again, bringing a box of marchmallow caramels, and the latest bit of gossip—the elopement the evening before of M. Anatole Fleury and Miss Lily Vansittart. A telegram had been received from the pair, wedded in New Jersey; Lily's father, in order to give the best appearance to the affair, had allowed it to be reported at once at the club. Alice blamed bitterly, in her heart, her impossible nose as the cause of the sudden defection of her adorer. "How could he?" she exclaimed involuntarily.

"Why not?" rejoined Cousin Fred, cheerfully. "Sweet little soprano pipe, beautiful girl"——

"Oh, do you think her so? To me she is hardly pretty."

"Prospective heiress of two millions. Come, M. Fleury, the humbug, has not done so badly for himself."

"I wish that he may have! He is detestable. And she, too!"

"However, the ultimate destiny of M. and Mme. Fleury need not concern us. Let us think of ourselves, Alice, dear."

"How, ourselves?"

"Think whether you could care for the cousin who has always loved you and told you so as often as you would let him. Think, Alice, and tell me if you will be my wife."

"But I am so hideous! Look at my nose, Fred!"

"To me the dear little nose appears just now like a red beacon of hope. I will steer by it as long as I live."

According to classic legend, it was a fortunate omen for lovers when "Cupid sneezed from left to right." Somebody sneezed at that moment; it may have been Cupid; more probably it was Alice.

But young Dr. Millard and his wife have been happy ever since.—New York World.

TARPON'S GAME FIGHT.

Flail-Like Tail the Weapon—Could Whip One Man, but Thought Two Too Many.

Some of the millmen engaged in rafting lumber at Tampa narrate a very unique and peculiar battle that occurred on a timber tow at the mouth of Little Manatee river recently, in which a huge tarpon, weighing two hundred pounds or more, had a set-to with two men on the raft. J. M. Boyett, says the Boston Globe, with some of the lumbermen, was in the water getting the raft in shape for towing. Suddenly a big tarpon sprang out of the water close to the raft's edge, and after going several feet into the air, came down head first between two logs, forcing them apart, the fish escaping into the water.

No sooner had the men recovered from their astonishment at such a sudden visitor than the tarpon sprang out a second time, leaping several feet into the air, but on this occasion landing lengthwise of the logs, where it flopped and plunged. Mr. Boyett jumped upon the raft, and, getting an axe, advanced to secure the fish.

He struck it one good blow, but the next moment was flung a dozen feet off by the fish's powerful tail. He again advanced, but more cautiously, for the fish meant fight, Boyett would kick and strike at the tarpon, while the latter would retaliate with good interest by means of its flail-like tail. Boyett was getting the worst of the fight, when one of the tug's men ran up and struck the huge fish several heavy blows over the head with a handspike.

The tarpon turned upon its new enemy, but thinking probably that it had won sufficient glory for one day, it rolled over to the edge of the raft and disappeared with a flirt of its tail that sent showers of water over its antagonists. Mr. Boyett was severely bruised, and for several days he could hardly walk.

Kissing Bell Silenced.

It has been a time-honored custom in Galveston for all of the sisters, cousins and aunts of a traveler to follow the departing one into the train. In this way half-a-dozen passengers and their friends have been known to so overcrowd a whole train that extra coaches have been hastily ordered out in order to provide seats for what was supposed to be an unusual rush of travelers, says the Galveston (Texas) Tribune. They would fix themselves as comfortably as you please, attendant upon their friends, and chatter as pleasantly as a May morn, until the kissing bell rang, three minutes before the starting of the train. Then a commotion would follow. Women would fall over one another in their frantic efforts to do the osculatory act, garnished with tears and hugs galore. An exodus from the train would follow, and empty coaches would pull out of the depot with a lonesome head here and there bobbing goodbyes at the multitude on the depot platform.

The thing was a nuisance, a delusion and a snare. It has been abolished by the Santa Fe by a gate system, which prevents any except actual passengers entering the trains, and now the good-bye kissing is done through the iron bars of the partition fence, or before the passsenger gets through the gate.

Full Length.

A London journal asks: "How long are women beautiful?"

"Why, from head to foot, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A BLIND HUNTER.

HOW TOM JOHNSON OF KENTUCKY CAUGHT A MAD DOG.

One of Many Remarkable Feats—Rides to Hounds as Well as Ever—Familarity With Country an Explanation—His Mount Also Blind.

A remarkable feat accomplished a few days ago by Tom Johnson, who has been blind in both eyes for twenty years, has been the talk of the county for the past ten days, says a Nicholasville (Ky.) letter in the Chicago Times-Herald. Johnson is a fox hunter. He keeps a pack of the finest hounds in the county. Mag, one of his favorite dogs, went mad. Johnson's wife and children and a neighbor, Jo Harvey Brumfield, were out in the yard when Mag came running through the orchard foaming at the mouth, and snapping right and left. It was a genuine case of hydrophobia.

The people in the yard frantically rushed into the house, locked the doors, and told Johnson of the condition of his favorite dog. In the meantime Mag had dashed by the house and started off in the direction of a neighbor's. When Johnson was told of the dog's hydrophobia he arose, and, despite the efforts of his family and Mr. Brumfield, walked into the yard. Directly Mag came back and seemed to be in a more violent state of madness than before. Those in the house called to Johnson that the dog was coming, and piteously begged him to return. The old blind man heeded not the appeals of his family, but stood like a statue listening to the snarling of the dog. Mag spied him and came straight to him.

"There she comes," yelled Brumfield, from inside of the house. Still the old man stood his ground. Within ten feet of him Mag stopped, then slowly approached him, still snapping and snarling. Right to the blind man's feet came the dog, and as she was about to seize his leg he reached down and, with an instinct seemingly superhuman, grasped her about the neck in a vise-like grip.

The dog struggled in vain to free himself, but Mr. Johnson started toward the woodshed, dragging her. Brumfield came and opened the door of the shed, and Johnson approached and hurled the dog inside. Brumfield quickly closed the door, and Mag was left to her ravings till a shotgun was procured and she was killed.

This feat of Mr. Johnson's is only one of many in his remarkable career. He is 50 years old, and the story of his deeds sounds more like fiction than fact. Twenty years ago he was a man of affluence, but he lost his eyesight and, having a large family, his fortune dwindled until today he has only a house and a few acres of land. All his life he has been passionately fond of fox hunting, and has always kept a fine pack of dogs. When he went blind it was thought his hunting days were over, but such was not the case. He became even more devoted to the sport. Strange as it may seem, he has never required a guide to aid him in riding over the cliffs of the Kentucky river in his chase. Mounted on his old blind mule, this blind man may be seen one or two nights every week riding along a dark and narrow path of a rugged cliff, while his dogs are searching for a trail of a fox. After the trail is found he stops, and all night long listens to the baying of the dogs as they follow the trail, moving only when Reynard leads the dogs to more distant parts.

Typical fox hunter that he is, he knows the "mouth" of his every dog. Did a stranger meet him on a dark night he would never know the man was blind. Many are the tenderfeet he has led on these night hunts. His ability to find his way on these chases is accounted for by him in that he is perfectly familiar with the scope of country over which he hunts, but when it is remembered that this scope extends for many miles along the rugged cliffs of the Kentucky river, and that he rides a mule as blind as himself, it can be considered no less remarkable.

With the Servants.

Walter A. Wyckoff, the college graduate, who for two years became a day-laborer, tells in Scribner's his experiences as a hotel porter. Describing the servants' meal, he says:

"These meals were curiously solemn functions; scarcely a word was ever spoken. Martha was 'cumbered about much serving,' and very heroically she tried to impart some decent order to the meal, and a cheerfuller tone to the company. I never knew the cause of the sullen unsociability which possessed us, whether it was ill-humor born of the physical weariness from which all the servants seemed to constantly suffer as a result of the high pressure of work at the height of the season, or the revolting fare which often sent us unrested and unfed from our meals."

Vanity Reproved.

"You see, my dear," said Mr. Younghusband to his wife, triumphantly, at 3 o'clock the other morning, "the moment I begin to sing to baby she is quite quiet."

"Yes," said his wife; "she is easily frightened, poor little thing."—Tit-Bits.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Board of Geographic Names has decided that Klondike is the correct spelling of the new gold region, and that Dyea should be Taiya.

The police of Washington have recovered what they believe to be the pistol with which Guiteau shot President Garfield, and which mysteriously disappeared shortly after the tragedy.

The President has made these appointments of Consuls: W. W. Ashby, of Norfolk, Va., at Colon; Edward Nye, of Danville, Ill., at Hankow, China; Rufus Fleming, of Ohio, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Samuel A. MacAllister, of Delaware, at Barbadoes, West Indies.

No more free seeds will be sent out by the Department of Agriculture.

The President appointed Augustus G. Seyfert, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Information reached Washington that the Government forces in Guatamala have recaptured Quezaltenango from the insurgents.

Domestic.

Detective William Moore, who is suspected of the murder of his wife, was arraigned in New York City and was afterward taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick while the charge against him was examined. He was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner. Much of the testimony was directly against him.

The New Bedford (Mass.) semi-centennial celebration occurred. All of the public buildings were covered with decorations, and many business houses and residences were masses of color.

A forty-eight-inch water main burst at Forty-eighth street and Madison avenue and flooded the neighborhood for many blocks. It is estimated that the damage will reach $50,000. The accident was caused by the heavy blasting of rock during the construction of the new sewer in the avenue.

A severe frost in the Lake Keuka (N. Y.) grape region ruined hundreds of tons of grapes. The loss will be several thousands of dollars.

The citizens of Benton County, Arkansas, have organized an anti-horse stealing association as a protection against horse thieves from the Indian Territory. Frank Hoverton is President and the headquarters of the organization are at Bloomfield. The members take an ironclad oath to punish horse stealing with death.

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has been offered $2000 to preside over a carnival at Wichita, Kan., for three days in 1898. The invitation was extended through Dr. Martin, formerly of Wichita, who was the Queen's physician at Honolulu.

The American flag was draped with crape and government by injunction denounced by labor organizations in Lynn, Mass., where a clergyman preached a funeral sermon for the twenty-four men shot down at Lattimer, Penn.

Mrs. Charlotte Leclair, of Westerly, R. I., died at the age of 108 years and six months. Five generations of her descendants are living,

Colonel George H. North, of Philadelphia, a prominent broker and member of the staff of Major-General Snowden, is in prison for contempt of court in failing to account for a legacy as executor of an estate.

Gold hunters stranded on the Yukon River, in Alaska, without sufficient food threaten their leaders with death if they failed to get to Dawson City.

Fire in Detroit, Mich., burned down the Opera House, and did over $600,000 damage.

Emmet C. Gibson was arrested on the charge of passing a worthless check on the Imperial Hotel, New York City. It is said that he has operated in many cities and that he has obtained $400,000 by questionable means.

The new pneumatic mail tube between the General Postoffice and the Produce Exchange in New York City, was successfully tested.

General William Thompson, retired, is dead in Tacoma, Wash., aged eighty-four years. He served throughout the Civil War, retiring at his own request with the rank of Captain in the Seventh Cavalry. By an act of the last Congress he was brevetted Brigadier-General in the regular army.

A number of rich veins of lead ore have been discovered near Emaus, Lehigh County, Penn., and Dr. H. Horn, of Philadelphia, and other capitalists have leased a tract of land on which they have begun mining. Samples analyzed showed the ore to contain a large percentage of lead.

Highwaymen held up a Chicago and Alton express train at a point less then six miles from Kansas City, Mo. The robbery is the third on that railroad within a year, all within fifteen miles of Kansas City.

A disastrous fire raged in the stock yards district of Chicago, many horses being burned to death and one man losing his life.

Disastrous fires raged in Wood County, in the northwestern section of Ohio. One small village in the oil field has been entirely destroyed. The loss of property and crops is already very great.

Duncan Paul, Postmaster at Appin, Mich., was found dead in his office, shot through the head. It is thought that he was murdered.

The village of Meadville, N. Y., a collection of houses near the saw mills of Chauncey Mead was entirely wiped out by fire, entailing a loss of $25,000. The fire was caused by swamp fires, which are raging fiercely. One hundred workmen lose their homes and there is no insurance.

The will of Major Lewis Ginter was filed for Probate at Richmond, Va. The total value of the estate is between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. Major Ginter's home is left to his nieces, the Misses Arents; Westbrook, his country home, is left to his sister, Mrs. Young, and the Bloomingdale stock farm to George Arents. His brother and his niece and nephew in Missouri are remembered, as are other relatives. Bequests are made to all the charitable institutions in the city.

Sheriff Doht, of Long Island City, has made public letters which have passed between Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack, the alleged slayers of William Guldensuppe, proving that the pair have contemplated death by their own hands. They also show that Mrs. Nack has lost all hope.

The first New York beet sugar factory, at Rome, began operations. It is expected that about 20,000 tons of beets will be turned into white and brown sugar this season.

Henry Crower, a colored man, was taken from the court room at Hernando, Miss., by a mob of seventy-five men and lynched. Crower assaulted fifteen-year-old Dovie Ferguson.

While in the woods near Amcram, N. Y. hunting coons, Peter J. Yongonson, of that village, aged twenty-four years, was fatally shot by a companion, who fired at him in the dark, supposing he was a coon. The young man is dead.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SABBATH DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

The Progress of Christ—Walking the Earth Through Centuries Followed by the Eye of Faith—The Glory in Heaven When His Sacrificial Work is Ended.

TEXT: "On his head were many crowns."—Rev. xix., 12.

In watching this march of Christ we must not walk before Him or beside Him, for that would not be reverential or worshipful. So we walk behind Him. We follow Him while not yet in his teens up a Jerusalem terrace, to a building 600 feet long and 600 feet wide, and under the hovering splendor of gateways, and by a pillar crowned with a capital chiseled into the shape of flowers and leaves, and near a marble screen until a group of white-haired philosophers and theologians gather around him, and then the boy bewilders and confounds and overwhelms these scholarly septuagenarians with questions they cannot answer, and under His quick whys and whyfores, and hows and whens, they pull their white beards with embarrassment and rub their wrinkled foreheads in confusion, and putting their staffs hard down on the marble floor as they arise to go, they must feel like chiding the boldness that allows twelve years of age to ask seventy-five years of age such puzzlers.

Out of this building we follow Him into the Quarantania, the mountain of temptation, its side to this day black with robbers' dens. Look! Up the side of this mountain come all the forces of perdition to effect our Chieftain's capture. But although weakened by forty days and forty nights of abstinence, He hurls all Pandemonium down the rocks, suggestive of how He can hurl into helplessness all our temptations. And now we climb after Him up the tough sides of the "Mountain of Beatitudes," and on the highest pulpit of rocks, the Valley of Hatin before Him, the Lake of Galilee to the right of Him, and He preaches a sermon that yet will transform the world with its applied sentiment.

Now, we follow our Chieftain on Lake Galilee. We must keep to the beach, for our feet are not shod with the supernatural, and we remember what poor work Peter made of it when he tried to walk the water. Christ, our leader, is on the top of the tossing waves, and it is about half past three in the morning, and it is the darkest time just before daybreak. But by the flashes of lightning we see Him putting His feet on the crest of the wave, stepping from crest to crest, walking the white surf. The sailors think a ghost is striding the tempest, but He cheers them into placidity, showing Himself to be a great Christ for sailors. And He walks the Atlantic, and Pacific, and Mediterranean, and Adriatic now, and if exhausted and affrighted voyagers will listen for His voice at half past three o'clock in the morning, on any sea, indeed, at any hour, they will hear His voice of compassion and encouragement.

As in December, 1889, I walked on the way from Bethany, and at the foot of Mount Olivet, a half mile from the wall of Jerusalem, through the garden of Gethsemane, and under the eight venerable olive trees now standing, their pomological ancestors having been witnessess of the occurrences spoken of, the scene of horror and crime came back to me, until I shuddered with the historical reminiscence.

In following our Chieftain's march through the centuries, I find myself in a crowd in front of Herod's palace in Jerusalem, and on a movable platform placed upon a tessellated pavement Pontius Pilate sits. And as once a year a condemned criminal is pardoned, Pilate lets the people choose whether it shall be an assassin or our Chieftain, and they all cry out for the liberation of the assassin, thus declaring they prefer a murderer to the Saviour of the world. Pilate took a basin of water in front of these people and tried to wash off the blood of this murder from his hands, but he could not. They are still lifted, and I see them looking up through all the ages red with carnage.

Still following our Chieftain, I ascend the hill which General Gordon, the great English explorer and arbiter, first made a clay model of. It is hard climbing for our Chieftain, for He has not only two heavy timbers to carry on His back, the upright and horizontal pieces of the cross, but He is suffering from exhaustion caused by lack of food, mountain chills, desert heats, whippings with elmwood rods, and years of maltreatment.

Now we follow our Chieftain to the shoulder of Mount Olivet, and without wings He rises. All Heaven lifted a shout of welcome. In all the libretto of celestial music it was hard to find an anthem enough conjubilant to celebrate the joy saintly, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, deific.

But still we follow our Chieftain in His march through the centuries, for invisibly He still walks the earth, and by the eye of faith we still follow Him. I hear His tread in the sick room and in the abodes of bereavement. He marches on and the nations are gathering around Him. The islands of the sea are hearing His voice. The continents are feeling His power. America will be His! Europe will be His! Asia will be His!

One by one governments will fall into line and constitutions and literatures will adore His name. More honored and worshiped is he in this year of 1897 than at any time since the year one, and the day hastens when all the nations will join one procession, "following the Lamb whithersoever He goeth." Marching on! Marching on!

This dear old world, whose back has been scourged, whose eyes have been blinded, whose heart has been wrung, will yet rival heaven. The planet's torn robe of pain and crime and dementia will come off, and the white and spotless and glittering robe of holiness and happiness will come on. The last wound will have stung for the last time; the last grief will have wiped its last tear; the last criminal will have repented of his last crime, and our world, that has been a straggler among worlds—a lost star, a wayward planet, a rebellious globe, a miscreant satellite—will hear the voice that uttered childish plaint in Bethlehem, and agonized prayer in Gethsemane, and dying groan on Golgotha, and as this voice cries, "Come," our world will return from its wandering never again to stray. Marching on! Marching on!

THOUGHT AND ACTION.

A Sermon Preached in Chicago by Rev. John McNeill, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

TEXT: "I thought on my ways and turned my feet unto Thy testimonies. I made haste and delayed not to keep Thy Commandments."—Psalm cxix., 55-56.

This is the Old Testament story of the prodigal son. What you have in the New Testament, set forth in wondrous detail by our Lord in His inimitable story, you have condensed into this brief epitome of the experience of the man who wrote the Psalm. There, as here, you have the history of a man who once lived, and of whom it is implied here, and expressed there, that he wandered on the wrong track, that he came to the end of that—he came to himself, he wandered back again, and brought himself into all temporal and eternal blessing by his return.

It is just, I sometimes think, what one might have expected to be seen on the headstone of the prodigal son after he died and was buried. We hope he lived long and did well, and that in the end of the day he redeemed the follies and disasters of the early part; then, at last, filled with years and honors, he lay down and died and was buried. "Devout men carried him to his burial, and made lamentations over him," and we will suppose that, as they do in this country, they put up a headstone and inscription. If so, I cannot think of an inscription more suitable than our present text: "Here lies a man who thought on his ways, and turned his feet to God's testimonies, and made haste and delayed not to keep His Commandments."

It is—to change the figure—an entry in the spiritual diary of the man who wrote the Psalm. It is one of these little autobiographical bits that are one of the elements which give to the Psalms their perennial interest. So here you have a little autobiographical bit—one of those things which keep the Psalms in a state of great freshness for all our hearts.

I wonder if we keep a diary? If there is anything that men want to remember, it is that God is writing our diary. Listen to the scratching of the pen behind the arras! Has God had occasion, do you think, to enter into the diary of your spiritual history such an entry as we find here, by His grace, in the diary of the man who wrote the Psalms? I want to get at the root of the idea of experimental religion. It is time the entry was in, for there are black and shameful entries opposite your name and mine to a great extent, and it will need every entry which will avail to redeem the record. That which I have named is the only entry that will save it from being a damning indictment against us in the day when the judgment is set and the books are opened. The diaries will be brought out, and our eternal state will be fixed by the record of our diary that God, with impartial pen, has kept. That will be reading for some of us! This will redeem it—this red-letter entry—only this: "I thought on my ways, and turned my feet to Thy testimonies. I made haste and delayed not to keep Thy Commandments."

Do not let any one turn away, saying: "I am not included, for I have not wandered; I am not a prodigal." All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way." Some of us go blundering on through the mud and mire of drunkenness, swearing, licentiousness and open sinning; that is one way to the far country. Some of us go along the macadamized road of self-righteousness, and church-going, and sermon-hearing; that is one way to the same outer darkness and the same far country. "I thought on my ways." The beginning lies there. Now, I speak to people who pride themselves, I have no doubt, "that they are thinkers, and they pride themselves that dust is not to be thrown in their eyes, and they examine what is set before them." A preacher of the Gospel asks for nothing better than that. "I speak unto wise men; judge ye what I say, to the law and to the testimony."

"I thought on my ways." The beginning lies in serious thoughtfulness. Religion is not magic, it is miracle; but it is not jugglery, it is not witchcraft, it is not being "hypnotized;" it is not any of these things. You never put your intellect to a higher use than when you turned its powers upon your own ways, enlightened by the surest guide, the word of God. I rather fear that many people think that, while you need to take your intellect with you when you go to hear a lecture on philosophy, or on science, you can bring your addled head when you come to hear the Gospel. Get rid of that idea. Bring your best brains with you when you come to hear God's word. "I thought on my ways;" that is the beginning of all experimental religion, and that is the only thing; because it begins there, therefore, conversions are so uncommon among us.

"I thought," that is the beginning; to think for ourselves. Do not let me do your thinking for you. No, no; it is not "I thought on my own sermon," but "I thought on my ways." In God's providence I may be a great help to you, or I may not be, but the thing has to be done by yourselves. It is your own soul that is the issue at stake, and the thinking that will save it must be done by that soul's powers themselves.

"I thought on my ways"—a man who thought for himself, that was the beginning with him of all his blessings. Are you doing it? For there is an essential thoughtlessness in all our hearts, naturally, as regards the gospel. You will get men who sit under the best preaching intellectually, and from the point of view of interest and of power to awaken the heart and the conscience and emotions, and they sit, and they sit, and they grow white, and they grow old, and they die, and leave no sign that ever once they were awakened up to think for themselves about their eternal drift and destiny.

Secondly, he tells us he thought about himself. He ceased to think about other people, and fastened his gaze upon his own soul; he communed with his own spirit; he talked to his own heart upon his bed, did this man who wrote the Psalms. To ourselves we ought to be in every sense of the term interesting creatures. And this text helps the preacher, it relieves him of a great responsibility that ought never to be put on him. I do not know your ways; you are a deep mystery to me. You do not know my ways. I can only see the surface current, and the winds that blow and curl and crisp the water on the top of it, but of those deep, strong undercurrents that flow through what can I know? Think of your own ways, save your own soul. Do not expect me to work miracles. I don't know your ways; I don't know the secrets that lie within your ken. If I did, God knows I would use them, God knows I would preach them to you; I would spread them out before you till your heart stood still with this thought: "God Almighty must have told that man all my ways." Your own ways!

Two or three channels into which we may run our independent thinking: Who am I? Where am I? Where am I going? All that is covered by the expression, "thinking of one's ways." Who am I? The Bible and my own conscience give the only and the sure answer to that question. What is man? Ask philosophy; ask science, and, to their infinite shame, they are not quite sure whether we are gradually developed, not yet perfectly developed monkeys—or donkeys, maybe—they don't know which, nor whether we are going up or back. They have not made up their minds yet.

Who am I? A "germ," a "protoplasm." What pitiful answers these men give. I know there is some good in them, but you have put them in a corner when you ask them to give a plain answer to a plain man on a plain and desperately, intensely personal question, "What is man?" Who am I? God's Word says—my own conscience rings responsive to it—I am an immortal soul. God breathed into our nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul. There is in us a spark of God's own kindling, and God shall die the day I die. That is to say I shall never die—never, never. My body goes down, but my body is not I any more than my coat is I. I can do without one, I can do without the other. The old heathen poet was far ahead of some of these modern ones when he said, "Non omnis moriar" (I shall not all die).

I admire the bold spirit of that infidel who said, "Whether in heaven or hell, he felt he was everlasting." That is the essential soul of a man speaking out for its author God, and declaring its indestructible nature. That is who we are—immortal souls. Think of it. Born never, never, never to go out of the conscious existence. You know what Christ said about one unturned sinner. The only thing Christ could think of was, "Good had it been for that man had he never been born." A good, alas! that could never, never come his way, for he had been born.

Then where am I? On the most uncertain footing you can possibly imagine. A little while ago a wave out of the past eternity cast up like driftwood here on the shores of time, and a little while hence a wave from the eternity that is coming will sweep and carry us back with itself into the eternity that is to be. Landed here for a while on this narrow neck of land, between the two great seas, the eternity out of which we came, and the eternity to which soon we are going. Here to-day, and gone to-morrow.

Upon Clydeside, where I come from, one afternoon on a busy working day, upward of a hundred men on board a ship newly launched—upward of a hundred carpenters with their tools in their hands—suddenly Went through into eternity. Continually, by terrible things in righteousness, God is doing His best to sober us. "Oh, man, prepare for eternity!" said an ancient. "Turn to God the day before you die." His disciples said to Him: "Master, we do not know the day of our death." "Therefore," He said, "turn to-day."

And another thought, another channel in which we can run the current of our independent thinking, not only who am I? and where am I? but where am I going? And the Bible tells us more than the vague word eternity. The Bible tells us where we are going. The Bible distinctly gives the destination of every soul hearing me to-day, the preacher included with the audience. We must all appear—put in an appearance before the judgment seat of Christ. Think of it, man, there in the gallery, and woman down there. Individual souls all over the place, you and I must take our turn, we are to drift across the blinding blaze of light that streams from the judgment seat of Christ. We must, like specks in the sun, take our turn of appearing in front of the judgment seat of Christ, to be interpenetrated, to be shot through and through with that piercing light that will discover everything. In that fierce light every black speck will shine out with horrible distinctness, you may be sure. Then the eternal doom! We are going to meet Jesus, and yet, while I speak, the hearts of some of you cringe with fear or turn away with aversion. You do not like Jesus.

Notice further, that our text describes a practical thinker. He turned his feet. After all, perhaps, thinking is not so uncommon. But practical thinking is very rare, and it is the measure of progress of the kingdom of God amongst us. You are, some of you, concerned about your souls, your presence here is a proof of that. Perhaps that is what brings you here. You would fain go away and cannot. It is this: Your soul is in the wrong way, and is wanting to be put right for eternity. That is what brought you. Now, this is what you have to do next—decide for Christ. There is a turning point, and the turning point is now. The turning point is the Lord Jesus Christ lifted up in the preaching of the Gospel. Turn with Him, turn at Him, in your thoughts, in your purposes, in your plans, in your opinion of him. Believe in Him and your soul is turned.

When you have had the common sense to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, from that moment your ways are changed and your destiny determined by the Blessed One. I think I have used this illustration before: How, when we took our Sabbath-school children into the country, and the little ones ran races, I went away down the field and became the turning point. I cried back to the intending runners that they were to run to me. I was the turning point, and they were to turn round and go back again to the goal. Well, so Jesus is the turning point in your life. Oh! I wish I could fill the church with Him, and make it impossible for you to move out of this place without saying to Him, "Yes, Lord," or "No, Lord."

That is what I am trying to do—so to fill your souls with the image of Him, and the idea of Him, and the presence of your Saviour, a really human being, and yet God—having a name like you, a being like you, and a personality as you have; not a mere myth or a phantom, but Christ Jesus, who lives, who loves, who wept, who died, who rose, who is coming again.

NO APPETITE FOR SAUSAGE.

Mayor Harrison and His Associates Refuse Detroit's Hospitality.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison and his five associates from the Chicago City Hall saw all there was to be seen at Detroit, Mich., in a drive with Mayor Maybury to Belle Isle and the water works and one or two other places. They stopped at a wayside inn. Sausages and cheese sandwiches were set out. The six Chicago officials declined to eat the sausage.

"Oh, its undoubtedly good, but we no longer have an appetite for sausage," said Mayor Harrison.

Commissioner of Public Works McCann made a further explanation, "It's a fact that the people of Chicago have lost their appetites for sausage," he said. "No joking about it. The Luetgert case is the cause. The charge that Luetgert boiled his wife in the vat where he used to cook sausage meat and his admission that he used aniline dyes to give the sausage a blood color was too much for most of us. We no longer have a hankering for sausage. I'm not exaggerating when I say that the sales of sausage in Chicago—and I might say for all of Illinois—have fallen off seventy-five per cent. since the Luetgert case became so famous. Why, half a dozen sausagemakers in Chicago have failed in the last six months, and all on account of the Luetgert case. One down in Joliet killed himself because business was so dull."

STRANGE CRIME IN ANTWERP.

Bell-Ringer Steals a Child For Revenge and the Two Are Found Dead.

Antwerp, Belgium, is stirred by the solution of a mystery which for some time past has baffled the police. A bell-ringer of St. Paul's Church, named Nuyons, for some supposed injury, a few months ago stole the four-months-old child of a man named Dorollus, and wrote the latter to that effect, saying that he had been prompted by revenge, and that the child would not again be seen alive. The bell-ringer and the child disappeared and all efforts to trace them failed.

A fortnight ago the finding of the body of Nuyons in the Brussels Canal revived interest in the affair, and at a search the body of the child was found hanging in the vaults of St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. Lucia O. Case, of Topeka, Kan., the only woman lawyer in active practice in Kansas, announces that she is a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas on the Democratic-Populist ticket.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 17.

Lesson Text: "Paul Before the Roman Governor," Acts xxiv., 10-25—Golden Text: Isaiah xli., 10—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

10. After five days Paul is now before Felix, the governor, and is permitted to speak for himself in the presence of his accusers, the high priest and others who have come from Jerusalem to condemn him (verse 1). They accused him of many things, but all their accusations were false (verses 5-9), and thus he had increased fellowship with his Lord in that they spoke mischievous things of him, imagined deceits and laid to his charge things he knew not of (Ps. xxxviii., 12; lxix, 4). All manner of fellowship with God and with Christ should be prized by us as a gift as much as to believe on Him (Phil. i., 29).

11-13. Paul with few words sweeps away all their accusations as utterly untrue and without foundation. He knew that God was with him, and he had no fear. He could calmly face all his accusers, and the devil himself, their captain. He knew in his soul that there were more with him than with them (II Kings vi., 16) and could say: "Though my soul is among lions, men whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword, be Thou exalted, O God. My heart is fixed. I will sing and give praise" (Ps. lvii., 4-7).

14. Here he begins to state the real cause of their anger against him. He believed all things written in the law and in the prophets, and that made him a very troublesome fellow to these religious people, who did not believe God. A minister in Chicago said the other day that these people calling themselves Bible students were very troublesome, and certainly they must be to such ministers as prefer their own ease, with lots of cricket and lawn tennis and hunting and fishing, rather than Bible study and real work for God.

15. "There shall be a resurrection of the dead both of the just and of the unjust." This was and is even to this day a troublesome doctrine to many, though plainly taught even in the cherubim story of Gen. iii.,, and very clearly set forth in Dan. xii., 1-3. Not that just and unjust shall rise at the same time, for Rev. xx., 5, 6, says that a thousand years shall intervene, and to this there is no contradiction in all Scripture, for the hour of John v., 28, will cover the thousand years as easily as the hour of John v., 25, has already covered over 1800 years. Our Lord Jesus made a very evident distinction between the two resurrections when He told a certain one of rewards at the resurrection of the just (Luke xiv., 14).

16. The blessed hope of the return of Christ, the resurrection of the righteous and their rewards for service at His coming for His saints is that which purifies us from the defilements and the entanglements of this present evil world and makes us labor to be ever acceptable to Him. Every believer is accepted in Him (Eph, i., 6), and that stands unchanged, but because of this we seek to be acceptable to Him in all things, and trust Him to work in us those things which are well pleasing in His sight (Heb. xiii., 21).

17-19. Here is a true and brief statement of the case as to why he was in Jerusalem and why in the temple when they found him there, and who his accusers ought to have been, if any. The secret of the whole trouble was that which Paul well understood, for he himself was once heartily one with the high priest and elders in their hatred of Jesus and the story of His resurrection from the dead. If Jesus of Nazareth was really Israel's Messiah, then the Nation was guilty of crucifying their King, and that they would not submit to. Paul had actually seen Him, and knew that it was even so, and that the crucified Christ was really risen from the dead and was at the right hand of God, Israel's true and only Messiah, Son of David, Son of Abraham.

20, 21. "Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day." It was that which set the council in an uproar (xxiii., 6, 7), and they knew it. It was the resurrection from the dead which with power declared Him to be the Son of God (Rom. i., 4), and the full import of the great fact is finely set forth in I Cor. xv. There is no gospel, no salvation, no forgiveness of sins, no use in preaching, no ground for faith, no sense in baptism or any ordinance of the church if Christ be not risen. His life and death were all in vain if He be not risen. But He is risen, and that secures everything for all who are His or are willing to become His by faith in Him.

22. Felix evidently saw more clearly into the whole business than the high priest and elders wished that he might, and the man who could now give the most important testimony, next in order, was the chief captain who had twice rescued him from the infuriated Jews. There was, therefore, nothing further to be done till Lysias should come. The waiting times for the people of God when the work seems hindered by the indifference or open opposition of the enemies of God is one of the mysteries. It would seem from verse 27 that Paul was a prisoner at Cæsarea for two years. Might all this have been escaped if he had not insisted upon going to Jerusalem just at that time? Anyway, to rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him is surely good.

23. Paul is a kind of free prisoner. He is under guard, but at liberty to see all who come to him. So it was also on the way to Rome and at Rome (xxvii., 3; xxviii., 16), and Paul doubtless made the best possible use of his liberty for the glory of God and to magnify the Lord Jesus, for that was the whole aim of his life and the end of all his teaching (Gal. ii., 20; Phil. i., 20, 21). Let each one ask, Can I say truly "For me to live is Christ?" "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me?" "Christ shall be magnified."

24. How glad Paul would be of this opportunity to set forth the faith in Christ, and especially to a Jewess, for one of his mottoes was, "To the Jew first" (Rom. i., 16). He did not need time to think out or prepare his discourse, for he was full of it, or rather of Christ, and always ready for such an opportunity. Every preacher should be so full of the word of God that when an opportunity to speak is afforded he could trust the Spirit to fit the message in his lips (Prov. xxii., 18; Math. x., 20).

25. "He reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come." We may imagine without difficulty, from his epistles, on what lines he would reason and whence he would get his arguments. He always reasoned out of the Scriptures (Acts xvii., 2), and never in the words which man's wisdom teacheth (I Cor., ii., 4). On righteousness he would certainly show its necessity, that no man has it nor can get it of himself, but that God has provided if fully in Christ and gives it freely to whosoever will.—Lesson Helper.

Florida's New Orange Crop.

Florida's new orange crop is estimated at 180,000 boxes, as against 125,000 boxes last year. Next year the crop may run up to 500,000 boxes. The trees in the upper part of the State are just beginning to recover from the freeze of 1895.

AN "L" ROAD TO THE KLONDIKE.

Will Run From the Alaskan Coast Into the New Gold Fields.

Many schemes for rapid transit from the coast to the Klondike are coming to the surface in the commotion over the Alaska gold finds. Balloons, cable railways through the pass and other methods of transportation have been proposed.

The latest addition to the list is an elevated railway, with electricity for the motive power. It is the invention of Mr. R. M. Fryer, who started his project for use in Honduras, but since the discovery of gold in the Klondike region he has sought to interest capitalists in the construction of a railroad, on the cantilever principle, from the Alaskan coast to the interior.

Notwithstanding the difficult topographical features of the coast in the vicinity of Juneau and the great obstacles to be surmounted in order to establish quick and safe communication between the headwaters of the Yukon and the port of Dyea, it is claimed that experts who have examined the Fryer designs assert that it will be possible with his system to build a road over the Chilcoot Pass and to accomplish this within 30 days after the material is landed on the coast.

The method of construction is said to be simple. Poles, such as are used for stringing telegraph wires, are placed in pairs, with their tops brought together and with their bases resting on the earth or rock fifty feet apart. Through the tops of these poles rods of varying lengths are run to and connected with the ties which support the rails, the rails themselves being outside the supporting or cantilever rods and the trucks or the vehicles to be transported being swung below the tracks. A third rail under the ties running through the middle furnishes the electric current, which is transmitted to the motors by motors also covered by Mr. Fryer's patents.

The cost of construction of this kind of railroad, even in a country as rough as that of the coast range in Alaska, it is claimed, will not be more than $10,000 or $12,000 a mile, and in view of the fact that all of the material is commercial iron, which can be purchased in any country, there will be no delay in securing all the parts necessary to build the road as fast as it can be transported.

By using the cable system for the suspension of the track spans fully a mile can be covered at one time, while trestle and bridge building over small streams will not be required. It is also claimed that through the pneumatic pressure in producing the connection between the motor and the feed rail almost unlimited speed can be obtained, and grades as steep as 45 per cent. are easily surmountable. The surface of the road being in the air will never be blockaded by snowdrifts.

Mr. Fryer will be remembered as having had an office in this city at one time and as the moving spirit in a scheme launched at Alexandria, Va., several years ago, which was to revolutionize ocean travel. The Arrow steamship was built upon the lines of the inventor, Mr. Fryer, but her performances did not come up to the claims of the prospectus. It is claimed by Mr. Fryer, however, that better luck will attend his efforts in his invention this time.—Washington Star.

An Expert Blind Cyclist.

John Steely of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been totally blind since childhood, but he has lately become so proficient in the bicycling art that he is fully competent to ride about on the less busy thoroughfares of the city. Impossible as it seems, the blind cyclist glides along on his silent steed, turns corners and avoids accidents with phenomenal precision. He also has a Texas pony which he drives hitched to a sulky about the city, and rarely meets with an accident or collision. In walking about Mr. Steely relies wholly upon sound and the number of footsteps required to reach a certain point, and thence homeward. So, also, in cycling he depends upon his counting the number of revolutions of the pedals to reach a corner and make the turn.

Mr. Steely is also an accomplished pianist and piano and organ tuner.—Ohio State Journal.

Care of an Umbrella.

To dry an umbrella, open it, secure the catch, and rest it with the end on the ground.

To roll an umbrella shake out the silk until no part of it is confined between the ribs, but all hangs free. Then place the top of the handle in the palm of the hand, with the fingers closed to form a circle. With the right hand, palm down, grasp the tips of the ribs; turn the umbrella from you with the right hand, at the same time turning the left hand toward you with a downward motion. Then hold the umbrella firmly with the left hand, while with the right you take a fresh grasp at the same place as before and turn, until the left hand reaches the right; then when the strap or ribbon is secured the umbrella will be perfectly smooth, with every fold neat and snug and the tips in an orderly circle near the handle.

A Spanish inventor renders from grasshoppers a fatty substance which is declared to make the finest soap yet produced.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT AND REPUBLICANISM.

When the Latter Is Successful the Former Sells High.

Major J. W. Wham Presents Some Very Interesting Figures.

While the argument has not been strenuously insisted upon by the Republican papers that the return of the publican papers that the return of the the sole cause of the rapid advance in the price of wheat, there is one thing certain, and that is that high prices for cereals always occur when the Republican party is in control, and under its fostering hand the mills are fired and running. On this subject Major J. W. Wham, of the United States army, and an expert on the subject, recently said in an interview:

"In 1883, the year prior to Cleveland's first election, the average price of wheat was 91 cents per bushel. In 1884, the year after his election, the average price was 64 cents per bushel, a drop of 27 cents, from which price it only rallied slightly during his entire administration, selling the last year at an average of 68 cents per bushel.

"Harrison was elected in 1888, and wheat immediately bounded back to a point two cents higher than when Cleveland was first elected, the average price for 1888 being 93 cents per bushel, from which point it only slightly reacted, the average price during the last two years being 84 cents per bushel.

"Cleveland was re-elected in 1892, and there was an immediate drop of 21 cents per bushel, continuing on down until 49 cents per bushel was reached, the lowest during the century. Millions of men were out of employment. Consumption necessarily fell off. Economy, even in the use of bread and its kindred luxuries, was forced.

"Compare the per capita consumption in the United States during the first three years of Harrison's administration, when all the wheels of commerce and enterprise were hot with action, and the first three years of Cleveland's last administration, when the conditions were absolutely reversed, and you have a falling off of one and one-quarter bushels per capita during the Cleveland administration.

"Our population now amounts to very nearly 80,000,000, which would make a difference in consumption of about 100,000,000 in favor of the Harrison administration.

"The per capita consumption of wheat during the last year of Arthur's administration and the last year of Harrison's administration, respectively, was nearly six and one-half bushels—call it six and one-quarter bushels; multiplying our 80,000,000 of population by this we have 500,000,000 bushels of wheat necessary for our home consumption.

"Our annual average production of wheat during the last ten years being about 470,000,000, leaves us short annually about 30,000,000 bushels. There was a tariff under the old McKinley law of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, which, being re-enacted into the Dingley law, seems, independent of the foreign shortage when taken in connection with these facts, to give the American farmer the 'cinch' on the world's wheat market."

HIS IMAGINATION.

It Appears That Dr. Swallow Has Had One For Some Time.

From the Clearfield Raftman's Journal.

A leading member of the Methodist chuch of this place tells a story on the Prohibition candidate for state treasurer that illustrates the method that gentleman had of doing business many years ago and likewise today. He was pesiding elder in the Altoona district and much opposed to the Juniata valley camp meeting, at that time very popular among the Methodists of this section. He was stopping with a Methodist family in Altoona who were great friends of the well conducted camp meeting, and who constantly upheld the same as against the thrusts of the presiding elder. The day before the opening of the camp he wrote for the Altoona papers a scathing criticism of the camp meeting, and withheld his name. When the papers circulated among the Methodists the morning of the opening they were surprised to find this article. The lady took the paper to the breakfast table where Dr. Swallow was seated and began commenting severely upon the uncalled for attack, and showed the same to the preacher, remarking that there was no grounds for anything said therein. The preacher expressed regret that the camp meeting had thus been assailed, and remarked that whoever had written the article had drawn largely upon his imagination for the evils complained of. Many years afterwards this good lady learned that the man who "had drawn on his imagination" was none other than he who had made the remark. In all of his gigantic discoveries since that time, of evil, and they have been many, he has drawn on his imagination the same as when he wrote the criticism of the Juniata valley camp meeting.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

HAPPY PENNSYLVANIA.

Now Stand by the Party That Brought This Joy.

Last Sunday the Philadelphia Press printed reports from 46 of the 67 counties of this state relative to the condition of industry. In response to inquiries 102 reports from as many different places were received. Commenting on this happy omen of good times The Press says:

"That there is a good time coming we have confidently believed since last November. Has it arrived? These 102 reports tell us that all over the state of Pennsylvania, except in those unhappy regions where ill timed strikes delay the awaiting revival of industry, mills are starting up everywhere, orders are coming in and labor is finding employment. Prices have not advanced in every case and nowhere is there a feverish boom, sure to be followed by reaction. The advance is natural, healthy, widespread, and, while profits would be greater if prices ruled higher, that which is made counts for more and does not invite and stimulate the competition of foreign importations.

"The present is assuring and the promise is much greater. In the opinion of many competent judges this state is on the threshold of the greatest prosperity in its history. From town after town and county after county come the same encouraging responses. It is not only mills and mines that show increased activity, but this activity and prosperity is shared by all related industries. The merchant sells more goods, the farmer finds a better market for his products, the railroads find their freight traffic greatly increasing and in their turn are led to expenditures which give new employment to labor.

"As to the cause of this revival, it is not necessary, perhaps, to inquire too curiously. A year ago Republicans prophesied that the election of McKinley, the defeat of the cheap money craze and the settlement of the tariff question would be followed by a revival of trade and business, and the advent of better times. That prophecy has been fulfilled. The whole country rejoices in improved conditions and Pennsylvania knows that a large measure of it has come to her."

The Dingley tariff started the wheels and hands of American industry to work, and when labor gains regular and full employment the home consumption of breadstuffs and meats will be still more largely increased. The home demand is still the real key to the values of American grain and meats. If all the American laborers are given full employment at American wages the home consumption will be large, and the world's demand for our surplus foodstuffs unprecedented during the past quarter of a century. If the Wilson-Gorman tariff hard times had continued during 1897, and the consumption of wheat in the United States been reduced to the two and a half bushels per capita, as it was in 1894, the United States could have supplied twice the amount of wheat that will be necessary to supply the world's deficiency. But the American people are all going to work again to rebuild their home markets, and if they consume the full rations of 1892 the United States will lack about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat of being able to supply all the wheat the world demands. That is the reason why wheat is really worth $1.10 per bushel at the railway stations in Iowa, and other grains and meats proportional prices.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

IT WAS "REGULAR."

As Viewed by an Editor in Far Off Kansas.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The late Democratic state convention of Pennsylvania, dominated by the silvercrats, is described by leading papers of that state, including such old time Democratic organs as the Philadelphia Record and Times, as the worst exhibition of political ruffianism ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. Duly accredited delegates were thrown out bodily without ceremony or investigation, in order to secure a sufficient majority to remove Harrity, ex-chairman of the national Democratic committee. Chairman Garman and other silvercrat leaders are sharply attacked for their violent and lawless methods of securing the needed majority. These gentlemen, however, have the highest authority for their proceedings. Mr. Bryan himself was admitted to the convention that nominated him for president over the regular delegation from Nebraska, which was not allowed seats in the hall. The regular accredited delegation from Michigan was turned out bodily and a delegation admitted that had never been voted on, much less actually elected to the convention in that state. This and other outrages were perpetrated for the purpose of securing the necessary two-thirds majority to adopt a platform and nominate candidates. It would be difficult to imagine anything more "regular," therefore, than the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Democratic convention which ousted Harrity.

Now the clouds are breaking away. The sun is beginning to smile again. Confidence in American intelligence, business judgment, and commercial loyality to commercial obligations is restored. The whole magnificent machine of our industrial system is again steadily getting under way. With the final adoption of the Dingley tariff bill, there has come the formal guarantee that our commercial affairs will be handled by the present administration in a broad, liberal and statesmanlike way.—Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

WARNING:—Persons who suffer from coughs and colds should heed the warnings of danger and save themselves suffering and fatal results by using One Minute Cough Cure. It is an infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procnre, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.'

Simply a Walk Over.

From the Mifflintown Herald.

But four weeks remain from next Tuesday of the campaign, which has been one of the quietest we ever remember in Pennsylvania politics. It is true that this is an off year, and that the popocrats were snowed under so effectually last fall by a majority very closely rubbing 300,000, that there is not much interest manifested. As for the Republican candidates, it is simply a walkover. It is true that, stimulated by the side show of Dr. Swallow, the popocrats have placed a ticket again in the field, which the red headed and hopeful chairman, Garman, declares has a good chance of being elected, but as his assurances are all talk, without a base to rest upon, the mongrel popocratic party take no stock in them.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if anyone wishes to write him. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

It is a fact which statistics prove, and which no intelligent man disputes, that in the year 1892, after the McKinley bill had been in effect two years, the average rate of wages in this country was the highest in its history, and that the aggregate number of men employed was greater than ever before. The reducing process and the depression which threw men out of employment came after the election of a party which had made a threat to lose no time in revolutionizing the tariff system under which this condition existed.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

J. M. Thirswend, of Grosbeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The passage of the tariff of 1897 within 20 weeks from the date of the inauguration of a Republican president stands as an unparalleled achievement in business legislation and a credit to the sincere purpose of the Republican party to fulfill its promise to the people of the United States. The result of the effort to put the government on a solvent basis and to give to American industry protection from competition with foreign cheap labor is gratifying in every way and full of promise of better times for every branch of enterprise.—Buffalo News.

There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve gives instant relief and cures permanently.

A western editor suggests that after all Bryan may be right when he asserts that the price of silver and wheat remain together. These conditions are surely getting closer; they will each soon be a dollar a bushel.

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Shirts, Overalls, Rubber Goods, Wool Boots and Lumbermen's Socks. We also have a line of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Stove Pipe, Horse Shoes, etc. Hunters can have their wants supplied with loaded shells, powder, shot, and at the right price.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

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Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

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are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We haye garden utensils for sale.

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